Circuit Court convenes, spring term, first Monday in April: fall term, first Monday in October. County Court convenes second Monday in every anterly Court convenes second Monday in the June, September and December.

> CITY OFFICERS. Mayor-William P. Coons.
> Marshal-Henry Johnson.
> Deputy Marshal C. B. Warbbington.
> Clerk-Will. T. Payne.
> Treasurer-B. A. Wallingford. ent. Frank. Brown. Wm. Davis. l Inspector-Wm. Da -Wm. Edmonds. ceper-Wm. Mills. ceps-Stone & Collins.

MEMBERS CITY COUNCIL. President-Robert A. Cochran. First Ward-S. N. Howe. Second Ward-

Third Ward-Dr. Jao, M. Dake. Fourth Ward-W. W. Pike,
Dr. J. P. Pnister,
Goo. W. Tuder.
Fifth Ward-J. H. Hell,
P. B. Vanden,
Wm. Ireland.

MADONIC DIBECTORY.

Mayeville Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar
Stated Convocation, 4th Monday in each month.
M. H. Smith, Commander.
J. B. Gibson, Recorder. Maysville Council, No. 36, Stated Communica-tions, Tuesday after 4th Monday in March, June, September and December. Wm. P. Coons, P. J. G. M. A Billstine, Recorder. Mayeville Chapter, No. 9, Stated Communications, 3d Monday in each month.

W. N. Howe, H. P.

J. B. Gibson, Scoretary.
Confidence Lodge, No. 52, Stated Communications, let Monday in each month:
W. N. Hewe, W. M. J. B. Gibson, Secretary.

Mason Lodge, No. 342, Stated Communications, 34 Monday in each month.

Geo. J. Bancock, W. M.

J. W. Alexander, Secretary. Sardis Lodge, No. 195, Stated Communications on, or after full moon, in every month.

Thos. Y. Dabyns, Secretary.

Christian Church, Elder J. B. McGinn, Paster, Service Lord's day at H o'cler L. n. n. and Jan. p., Sunday School at v o'clock at m. Peayer Magning, Thursday at 7 p. m. Presbyterian

Baptist Church, Dr. Service Sanday at 11 o m. Prayer meeting, T

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THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

VOLUME LI.

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CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1869.

the difficulty, if you please to call it a diffi-

tion of one promise to pay for another promise to pay is not liquidation of the obliga-tion. And have they considered also how

detrimental this policy is, as every wrong policy always must be detrimental, even to

those who advocate and maintain it? Have

they considered that the whole banking sys-

tem of the country is based upon these prom-

validate or repudiate these obligations it is not the wealthy men alone who suffer. The

evil extends to every laborer and to every

hearthstone in the country. The moment a greenback or a Treasury note is invalidated

or diminished in value by an over issue, is it the rich men alone who suffer, or is it not the

poor men who are finally compelled to should-er the loss? Rich men are men of sagacity,

ions of greenbacks and they were compelled

of the property of the country, but it probab-

debt of one hundred million dollars, and pro-

thousand millions of dollars. (Applause)

saving machinery and power into this coun-

as they were at the commencement of this

century. Consider all these facts together, and the public debt of to-day dwarfs in com-

parison with its public debt which was assum-

ed by the nation when it came out of a coloni-

nation. Our capacity for paying the debt which remains may be measured by consider-ing what we have done. If none of the pub-

ic debt had been paid from 1865 to the pre-

sent time, the funded debt of the country

would not have been less than three thousand

two hundred millions of dollars, in addition to the three hundred and fifty-six millions

of United States notes in circulation. But by

the system of taxation which has existed, and

which has at times borne heavily upon the

people, this debt has been reduced several hundred millions of dollars; and if in these

four years, exhausted as we were by the war,

we have been able to pay twenty-five or thir-

ty-three per cent of the public debt, shall we

hesitate now, with a population constantly

augmenting—with a valuation continually increasing—with the capacity of the people to produce wealth accelerated in a great de-

is to be for the next few years? If we were

to pay a hundred millions of dollars a year, which we can pay if the present system of

taxation be permitted to remain, the public debt will be extinguished in less than four-

teen years. (Applause). If we pay fifty

intimately concerned, and that is this

-shall we hesitate as to what our course

existence in the supreme majesty of a

this day.

AUTUMN BY FRANCES I. KEELER.

The leaves of the forest are yellow, The corn is all gold on the stalk. The clover is brown in the meadow Where the cloud-shadows silently walk. The waters flow still in the river, And the shadows drift dreamly there Like shades from the mystic Forever.

Like phantom-shrouds hung in the sir. The smoke curleth up from the fallow In the form of a sinuous spire, Till it reaches the cloudlets in Heaven To flutter up higher and higher. The skies in the morning seem purer. And the clouds of the noon-tide more white, And at evening the sunsets are richer

Till they fade into shadows of night. The mist-cloud hangs over the mountain. From the rock-maple trees on the hill-top, To the carpet of death on the ground. The fields are all barren and dreary, The stubble is rusty and red

Where the fires of decay have been burning, Where the footsteps of Autumn have sped. The engines fly on through the valleys Like earth-demons mady at play,
And the wild winds screech up through the alleys

The whole of the dark Autumn day; Then they hiss through the tall, wiry grasses And bend them to earth everywhere, Like the trail of a ghost in its grave-clothes, Whose form is invisible there.

The lowing of herds on the mountain Is echoed from hill-top to glen, And the tinkling of sheep-bells and cow-bells Floats down the homesteads of men : The squirrels are up in the treetops To gather a plentiful store Of acorns and beechnuts and chestnuts. To last till the Winter is o'er.

The song-birds are gathering together At morning, at noon and at night. To whisper good-by to the Northland Ere taking their southerly flight : They meet in great flocks by the roadside, And perch on the briars and weeds, Tear off the pale down from the thietles,

And fill up their craws with the seeds. The air groweth chilly at sunset, As the shadows glow deep in the sky. And the spirits of death and destruction Weave coffins and sbrouds as they fly. The fire blazes bright on the hearthstone, And the embers glow red in the grate, And their ghosts, as they dance on the ceil-

Seem weaving the fabries of fate. The herds are all folded for Winter, The howl of the watchdog is low, And the Frost-king, come down from the Northland,

Hath silenced the river's sweet flow, The snow lieth pale in the valley, From which all life-traces are flown And over earth's dark desolation Death gloomily reigneth alone.

Speech of Secretary Boutwell in Philadelphia.

Reaffirmed. will be taken back at my expense forward and OUR DEBT TO BE PAID IN GOLD OR ITS

The Pinancial Policy of the Administration

EQUIVALENT.

Its Funds at a Reduced Rate of Interest Depend Upon the Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9, 1869. Secretary Boutwell, of the Treasury, arrived in this city to day from Washington, as the guest of the Union League, under whose auspices he delivered a speech at Horticultural Hall to-night in behalf of the republican candidates for State officers at the approaching election. The hall was densely crowded with an audience numbering several thou-sands, among whom were many ladies.

William D. Lewis was elected chairman of the meeting. He introduced Mr. Boutwell to CARPETS the assemblage, who, upon coming forward, was received with loud manifestations of applause. After quiet had been restored Mr.

Boutwell said SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S SPEECH. Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen-I have not come here to-night to meet you for the purpose of making a partisan speech, nor merely because an election in this State is

pending. I know very well how large the in-terest of the country is in what may be done here in this city and in this State and in another great State of the Union on Tuesday next; but as a mere party issue I would have left it to the judgment of the people, without myself interposing a word either for good or for evil. We cannot, however, be insensible to two great considerations involved in some degree, but they are not the principal considerations involved in the contest in which you participate. One of those considerations abtedly is whether an administration which is the successor of an administration that, as far as the voice of the people is con-cerned, Las been the administration for the eight preceding years, shall now be endorsed and justified by the voice of a great people.
(Applause.) That is a consideration to which we cannot be indifferent.

SHALL GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION BE ENDORSED? There is another consideration which has somewhat of a personal character, and that is whether the chief magistrate of this republic, a man called by the exigency of the struggle for national existence from comparative retirement to the command of an army of a million of men, whose conduct he guided with consummate skill to a successful issue, on the restoration of the government shall be endorsed and justified by the people whom he has served so well. (Applause.) By your voice, in common with the general judgment of your countrymen, you called him to the great military position which he has earned by his services, by his devotion, by his patriotism, by his unexampled conduct in the command of your citizen soldiers. It is a matter of some consequence, not to him so much, but to you, to the country, to the world, to pos-terity, that there shall be no shrinking on your part as to what your voice and your judgment shall be now. This occasion is not personal to the President of the United States; but I may say here, what gentlemen upon this platform would gladly endorse, that n the long years of this nation's life no man has been called to the chief magistracy who brought a larger share of patriotism or unsel-fish devotion to public duties, or capacity equal to any emergency either in war or in peace. (Applause.) This one generally, and the other to some extent personally, are great considerations to you and to the country; but they are not the considerations which have brought me here to-night. It is rather when having passed through a great struggle for national life, when by the voice of the people the declaration of independence has been made a living fact, that all men are created equal (applause,) when the flag of the republic waves over every foot of the territory of the nation, whether now the people of this country are to falter in the application of these great principles of justice; and the only important question remains whether you will so identify yourselves on the judgment you now give of the policy of the President and his administration as to render it certain PIANOS! PIANOS! BTEINWAY & SONS', CHAS. M. STIEFF'S WENDELL'S that the obligation, pecuniary chiefly, and others always which you incurred in the struggle for national existence shall be faithfully kept. (Applause.)

> THE FINANCIAL QUESTION. It is not so much a question whether the public debt should be paid as it is whether forty millions of people have the conscience and sentiment of right so imbued in them that they will do right even though it may be at their own peril. I doubt not that there are in the certain that we can completely refund so differences of opinion in the country as to whether the public debt should be paid expanded in the country as to whether the public debt should be paid expanded in the country as to whether the public debt should be paid expanded in the country as to much of the debt as we desire to refund at a rate of interest not exceeding four and a half actly in the manner contemplated by the admirestance and equanimity. We with consummate grace and equanimity. We were glad to see him looking so stout and fresh and hale. He is the very picture of law redeem and cancel the circulating medium of the country, whatever his opinion in that he so faithful, conscientionally and ably ministration, by the men whom you have en-

trusted with power; but I may say here, in one single sentence, which comprehends, as I And this is the practical question involved in one single sentence, which comprehends, as I under tand, the entire policy of the administration in regard to the public debt, that it is to be paid, principal and interest—(applause)—according to the terms of the contract and in coin, or that which men will receive as the equivalent of coin. (Applause.) And this not so much (though that indeed would be sufficient) because men have entrusted their property to this country upon a pledge given, but because it would develop in forty millions of people such a disregard of right and the principles which underlie individual and public prosperity as to render them the scorn of the hadminist this election, and this is precisely the point I desire to press before you to-night, and the come here. (Applause.) The credit of this nation is due to the disposition and the ability of the people to respond to all the obligations that have been assumed. The world has sufficient) because men have entrusted their principles which underlie individual and public prosperity as to render them the scorn of the mations through all ages. It is not one single section, and this is precisely the point I desire to press before you to-night, and the come here (Applause). The credit of this nation is due to the disposition and the ability of the people to respond to all the obligations that have been assumed. The world has been some of the property to this country upon a pledge given, but because it would develop in forty millions of people such a disregard of right and the principles which underlie individual and public prosperity as to render them the scorn of the mations through all ages. It is not of the Paperts of the property to this country proposed to all the obligations that have been assumed. The world has it was to some extent a departure from the law of Congress by which he was required to allow the volume of currency to remain as high as it was when he entered office. Therefore the world, they can never doubt as to our territories, the section of the Coving and would not be given nations through all ages. It is not ability to pay our debts. (Applause.) that I plead for men who have taken your WHAT THE RESULT WILL BE IF THE REPUBLICANS promise; they have their rights; but it is be ARE BEATEN. cause you would prove yourselves base and unworthy of the character of American citi-If, then, citizens of America, your credit in debt. zens if you should hesitate to do what you have promised to do. I am aware that there credit of the most favored nations upon the globe, that depreciation is due to a want of are those who go into an inquiry as to whether the public creditors shall receive dollar faith in your disposition to pay your debts, and just in proportion as you furnish the evifor dollar, equal to the amount of the obligations; there are those who institute the in-quiry as to whether the interest already paid nce of your indisposition to pay your debts, is not sufficient to satisfy the public obliga-tion and justify us in compelling bondholders

the markets of the world is depreciated to the extent of one per cent., as compared with the just exactly in that proportion will the de-preciation of your credit continue. Now, then, you come to a consideration of this question here, and now, to night, for the peoto produce the evidence of the obligation; and there are those who have still other plans. Well, my fellow citizens, all these are schemes question here, and now, to-night, for the people of Pennsylvania and Ohio and of the Union whether by your votes you will indicate to the world that there is no doubt of your disposition to pay this debt. (Applause.) If you indicate a doubt the cost of that doubt is to be borne by the laboring people of this country. I dare say, and I trust there are, Democrats here to-night. If there be such I would like to ask one or many whether he or they here finally any doubt through the greating officers of the government, of his fellow-men. and delusions. There is but one way out of culty-yet it is not a very great difficulty-but one way, and that is the way which the honest merchant pursues, that is to meet his obligations manfully and fulfil them to the last cent if he has it. [Applause.] Some have suggested to us that we ought to pay these obligations in other promises not bear-ing interest—greenbacks, United States Trea-sury notes. Well, the first answer to that is, they have finally any doubt upon the question as to whether the debt is ultimately to be The people of this country will ultimately gentlemen do you propose to pay the Trea-sury notes or greenbacks that you issue in payment of the bonds? If so, in what? Certainly in nothing but coin. The substitu-

pay their debts. The States that are poorest and weakest, and that have given the most evidence of a disposition to repudiate their but the delay, the uncertainty, the doubt created by what is said, by what is done, by what is declared in assemblies of the people, by the people themselves at the bailot box, are the means by which the people themselves are compelled to bear an unnecessary expense. If, by an uncertain vote in Pennsylvania and Ohio on Tuesday next, the faith of the country or the faith of Europe is shaken in the disposition of the people of this country to pay their debts, the extent of that change will ises of the government of the United States? Have they considered that the savings institutions are filled with these obligations of the national government, and that when you inperiod of time to pay six per cent. interest on your outstanding obligations, instead of being able in the next six months to replace them at four or four and a half. These are the practical considerations to be presented to practical men. If you intend to repudiate this debt then say so, and avail yourselves of the power which you have to get rid of princhlets. These are the practical considerations to be presented to practical men. If you intend to repudiate this debt then say so, and avail yourselves of the power which you have to get rid of princhlets and the children of the whole peochildren and the children of the whole peothe power which you have to get rid of principal and interest together. If you do not at least they have the credit of possession of an average share of that quality. If the government-should issue two thousand milend to repudiate them, that your duty as well as your interest is to declare, undoubtdly and with emphasis, that the debt is to to receive them in exchange for government bonds what would they do? They would go into the market of the country and purchase real estate, ships, houses, land, flour and wheat—everything that has the quality of prosperity in it, and the worthless and depresents the superior of the country when the same depresents the superior of the country when the same depresents the superior of the same transfer of the same transfer of the same transfer or be paid, and create confidence in the world that you are ready and willing to meet all your obligations, and with the advantage of a reduced rate of interest, growing out of the increasing confidence of mankind in you. Now, gentlemen, this is a practical consideration. This is the phase of this question ciated currency of the country would be left in the hands of the laboring people. (Ap-plause.) I suppose I address here in this city which I desire to present you to-night. It is all there is of it; there is nothing to intimia mass of laboring men. There never was any more insidious or dangerous delusion submitted to the laboring people of this country than that. There is no safe way for date in the finances of the country; it is simply a question of disposition and of power on your part; of the capacity and honesty of your public servants. If you will furnish by your votes evidence to the world that this debt is to be paid, if by your system of taxation you will furnish the means of paying them except to maintain the doctrine that the

thousand five hundred millions of dollars, two debt will be placed at the lowest rate of inthousand one hundred millions bearing inter-est. But is it a debt from which the people who hold your securities desire to have it f this country ought to shrink? I venture paid. the assertion that it is not. It is a less debt WHAT THE SPEAKER HAS DONE. in proportion to the population and prosperi-ty than the debt of the Revolution, which our forefathers did not hesitate manfully to as-I desire to further show you what has been recently done, within the last six or seven months. You have paid fifty-six millions of dollars of the public debt. The President desume and honestly pay. (Applause). In the year 1791 the United States owed seventy-five ires an economical and honest administranillions funded debt. In 1801, when Mr. tion of the Government. (Applause.) He desires that honest men should be appointed Jefferson took the Presidential office, it had raised to eighty-three millions. We were then o places of public trust, especially in the ollection of the revenue. Of all the means a people hardly more than three millions in number. We have no estimates of the value lculated to injure public credit and to rener taxation unnecessarily odious, there is y not more than one-fifteenth as much as at othing more efficient than to entrust the col-Three millions of people and a lection of the revenues to dishonest men, who, having exacted from the taxpayers what perty to the amount of one or two thousand was due the government, appropriated it to millions of dollars. (Applause). To-day we are forty millions strong. We have accumulated wealth in this country no less than fifty themselves. It cannot happen in a country so vast as this that honest men can always be cured, but I know that the President of the Inited States desires more than anything During Mr. Jefferson's eight years' office the else that nobody shall be put in office or re-tain any office unless, in the performance of public debt was reduced from eighty-three millions to fifty-seven millions, a reduction ies, he acts according to the law. of twenty-six millions of dollars in a period have paid fifty-six millions of the public of eight years-a service for which he receivdebt since the 1st of March last. Shall we, ed and fully deserved the thanks of his counn the presence of that fact, shrink from what To be sure there is taxation, (Applause). Estimating the property before us? of the country now at fifty thousand million but it is not grievous taxation, and more than that it can be gradually, year by year, dimin of dollars, and the debt of to-day is much less than the debt of 1801. Consider also that the ished. The surdens, whether heavy or light, can be gradually removed from the people. I thought it might not be uninteresting, although capacity of the people to pay the debt is immensly increased by the introduction of labortry. Consider, also, that labor, the profits of business and the accumulation of wealth are at least four times as great in this year

the facts are very well known, to state how far the revenues and proceeds of taxation bear heavily upon the people.

During last year from distilled spirits, and the manufacture and traffic in distilled spirits, wine and every kind of liquors, was derived a revenue of forty-four mill lars: tobacco manufactured as well as in the various forms, twenty-three millions more. Here are nearly seventy millions of dollars, which, I suppose, in the judgment of most of us, is not unnecessarily heavy. Then about six millions from taxes on fermented liquors; we get six millions from transportation of merchandise through the country which should be removed as soon as the condition of the public Treasury will permit. There are six millions more from the sales of merchandise and eight millions more from the income tax, thirty-four millions from stamps and fifteen millions from other and smaller items, sufficient to make an aggregate of one hundred and fifty-eight millions of dollars. This system of taxation can be changed so as to relieve the burden of taxation from the mass of the people. A great amount of the internal revenue is derived either from the luxuries of life or from taxes on people who are able to pay, and the burden upon the la poring people of the country is, after all, very small. But I must say that no system of axation is desired that does not look to a

millions a year, which we can do at a reduced taxation, the interest bearing public debt will be extinguished in less than twenty-two years; and if we pay but twenty-six millions a year and reduce the taxation, as we may to a very large degree, the interest bearing debt will be extinguished in thirty years. (Applause). The astonishment, gentlemen, s that under these circumstances there should the currency of the country known as green-backs used for circulation and issued by govbe any question in this country among any class of people, or by any short of politicians, as to what the course of the country should be. There ought to be no question. But I ernment with interest, then there are out-standing fifty millions of three per cent. certificates, with interest and principal, and which are payable on demand and in currency. come, gentlemen, to call your attention to a feature of this controversy in which you are When the Secretary of the Treasury found himself in possession of five, ten, or fifteen millions of surplus funds he would appropriare now paying on a larger part of this debt six per cent interest. The events of the last six or seven months demonstrating the ability ate it to the payment of one or the ather of these forms of indebtedness. By the law of Congress he was prohibited from diminishing and disposition of the people of this country to pay this debt, has rendered it not only pro-bable, but I consider it certain, unless there the amount of greenbacks below three hunshall be some disturbances of the peace of the world—unless there shall be some calamity, nations national in its character—I consider dred and fifty-six millions. That was the amount issued when he came into the Treas-

wer, to a certain extent, the office of currency. They were held closely by the banks,

AN ARGUMENT TO THE WORKINGMEN.

NUMBER 29

Now, gentlemen, in leaving I wish to address a few words to the laboring people, because I see there is a disposition to divert their attention from the real issues before the country, and to lead them to a course of action prejudicial to their own welfare and the welfare of the class to which they belong. It is eminently true that the laboring classes in a country like this can profit by nothing except justice. (Applause.) There may be other classes of men who, from position or justice. For how can he ask justice of the officers of the government, of his fellow-men, if he desires justice in the performance of the duties that devolve upon him. His interest is in wise laws, honestly administered by faithful public servants, who do their duty under all circumstances, and above all, it is his interest in laying a firm and deep founda-tion of the government under the universal system of public instruction. (Applause.) And my friends, so long as in Pennsylvania and in New England, the great Valley of the Mississippi, and upon the slopes of the Pacific, shall be and remain the system of public. lic instruction supported at the public ex-pense, unto which are brought for educating the children of the rich and of the poor, where justice is taught as the supreme law of individuals and public life, this nation will be felt in the depreciation of your bonds, in the fact that you are to continue for a longer period of time to pay six per cent interest. of the earth, and if in the performance of this duty we falter there is no security. It is only by general intelligence, by individual virtue, aggregated and made powerful, that the government with the right of the people ple. Inculcate justice, recognize the great doctrine of independence, not some, but all men are created equal. (Applause) Recognize and act upon these great principles and nothing can shake your government. (Applause.) Neither the repose of peace can weaken nor the shock of war disturb it. It is ore powerful in the intelligence and virtue of the people than any other nation can be either in the capacity of the hereditary nobilly or in the integrity even of the monarch. Rule, laboring men, the land in which you dwell, but rule under principles of virtue, guided by intelligence. (Cheers.)

The Surplus Revenue and the Debt-Letter from Commissioner Wells.

ed on the 30th of June last have not yet been fully completed; but enough is at present known to make it certain that the excess of receipts over expenditures was at least \$48,-000,000; i. e., receipts, \$371,000,000; expenditures, \$323,000,000. As no radical change in the laws imposing taxation or in the business of the country can be immediately anticipated, we are warranted in believing that the above surplus will at least be continued during the current year; and we therefore assume it as the basis of our estimate. To this amount must be added two specific items f expenditures provided for our current receipts during the last fiscal year, which will not be carried over into the present year, and must, therefore, he reckoned as a net gain to the treasury, viz: \$18,000,000 required to omplete the payments for extra bounties; and \$7,500,000 (equivalent to \$9,500,000 currency) disbursed in the payment of the Alaska purchase. The present annual elasticity of the revenue, or its increase from the increase of the country in wealth and population, will average at present \$15,000,000. while the gain from the rigid system of economy, and from a more faithful collection of its taxes, will undoubtedly equal, and prob ably exceed \$30,000,000. The sum of these several items will be found to be \$120,000,000, which approximately indicates the amount of surplus revenue which is likely to be placed at the disposal of the Treasury during the current fiscal year, and made applicable for the further reduction of the national debt. It only remains for me to call your attention to the fact that an annual investment of \$100,-000,000 at 6 per cent. in a sinking fund will extinguish the entire principal of our debt in less than fifteen years; or if the contribution to the sinking fund, be limited to \$50,000,000 per annum at six per cent. (and a smaller contribution than this is not in accordance with popular sentiment) the law will only be extended to twenty-three years; and between these periods you have, in my opinion, the having been made for the plaintiff. exact time when the present public debi of the United States will be extinguished.

I am, yours, most respectfully, DAVID A. WELLS, U. S. Special Commissioner of Revenuel Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, Consul of the United States, Liverpool FILLMORE. teception of the Ex-President—A Cordial and Enthusiastic Greeting.

The heart of a man keenly sensitive to the approbation of his fellow-citizens, such as is that of Millard Fillmore's, must have stirred and pulsated with unusual sentiments of pride and joy, this morning, at the spontaneous honors so cheerfully, so enthusiastically, and yet so quietly accorded to him, by our own people and the thousands from all parts of the Union who are now our city's guests. HOW THE DEET HAS BEEN REDUCED.

I desire to call your attention to the manner of the application of the revenues of the country to the payment of the public debt. The public debt of the country presents itself in three forms: bonds issued by government payable at a time in the future and bearing interest, most of them at six particular and bearing them.

have characterized him.

He was first made welcome to the hospitali-

ties of Louisville by Fontaine T. Fox, the organ of the city authorities, in a graceful, eloquent and cordial speech. Mr. Fillmore responded in his very happiest mood, and spoke feelingly and beautifully of the strong affection he bore for Kentucky, not merely because of herself, but that she had always so cherished the great commoner, Henry

Afterwards came the perpetration of that intolerable American custom and nuisance—that of hand-shaking. Mr. Fillmore, who through a long public service has become inured to such felly, endured the affliction

three per cent, held by the banks. They ans-

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petition in the Fayette Circuit Court, asked and obtained foreclosure of their mortgages, and a judgment and sale of the road. W. H. by way of explanation, but a statement of the reason which controlled the administration in the application of the surplus fund, applicable to the payment of the public purchased for R. B. Bowler. Gedge and purchased for R. B. Bowler. Gedge and Bowler were both Directors of the road. In the judgment, the Court directed the pur-chaser to deposit certain sums as security for the performance of the duties devolved upon him as the purchaser. Arong those duties, he was required to pay the debts then due on certain installments, and the balance of the debts as they became due; to keep the road in repair, to generally do and perform in good faith, for the security of the creditors, all things a careful, prudent man would do with his own property. In order that the Court might hear complaints and be informed of any disobedience of the judgment by the purchaser, the Court retained control of the natter so as to enforce obedience and comoliance.

After the sale and confirmation of the same, one hundred and ten (a majority) of the teckholders petitioned to be heard in that Court against confirming the sale because Gedge had bid for Bowler, and that being a Director he could not bid in his own name. The Fuyette Circuit Court confirmed the sale nd dismissed the petition. Then the stockholders prayed an appeal to the Court of Appeals. The appeal was granted, but they did not prosecute within three years, the time pre-scribed by law. Several years after—more than five and less than fifteen—the present suit was brought in the Kenton Circuit Court, not by the stockholders, but by the corpora-ion, the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company against R. B. Bowler and others. These others had acquired an interest from Bowler, and were acting with him. The action is for the purpose of requiring the defendants to surrender the road to the company, after accounting for receipts, expending pany, after accounting for receipts, espenditures and payments on the debt, on the ground that Bowler being a Director was a trustee, and hence holds the road in trust for the Company, and the further reason that seeing an opportunity for speculation in the road, he had purchased stock, procured his elec-tion as Director, had, as Director, first acquired complete ascendency in the Board, then set on foot fraudulently to magnify the necessities of the road, its great pressing need of large sums of money for construction, repairs, renewals, and for other purposes, and all vastly beyond the means of the Company.

These matters he caused the Board to put n circulars; those circulars were laid before the stockholders, heralded to the world, brought to the especial notice of the bond-holders, and when he had by these means sufficiently terrified the bondholders the road suspended payments and the bondholders sued in the Fayette Circuit Court with the above results. Bowler, in the meantime, looking upon the rapid working out of his scheme, had, after he had depressed the securities, been actively, through others, buying up the securities of the road, so that when the sale came Bowler, the purchaser, was paying the debt largely to Bowler, the creditor, as them except to maintain the doctrine that the public debt must be honestly paid. (Applause.) If they give by their votes their countenance to the opposite theory that by any schene, or trick, or plan they can escape the oblig tion that rests on them, depend upon it the weight of the evil will fall largely upon themselves.

The debt is to be paid, if by your system of taxation you will furnish the means of paying it, then nothing remains but honest public revenues and apply the proceeds to the payment of the debt. There is nothing in schemes, nothing in plans of shaving down, of cutting off. It is a simple and straightforward work. The people of this country ought to shrink from it? it is large in figures; it is twenty-four thousand five hundred millions of dollars, two They found, as this petition sets up, that those reports were all fabrications, made for the purpose of bringing out the result that had come to pass, and that if Bowler and his associates had used the receipts and reources before the sale as wisely and prudently as they did after the sale, the road could have paid through and out, without any sale or serious trouble. Hence this suit: The defendants plead that this Court has

jurisdiction, because the judgment of the Fayette Circuit Court is not yet fully executed; that the defendants are amenable that Court; the property is still in the hands and under the control of that Court. That there is a lis pendens. That the company is estopped, having been heard—the point made by the stockholders against Bowler's purchase being a Director; that the circulars iled with the petition show they knew of them when they were made, hence they are now estopped. That more than five years have elapsed since the discovery of the fraud, if fraud there was; that the company has no egal existence, its franchises having been bought by Bowler. To the positions of the defendants set up in the answer, the plaintiffs demurred. The defendants, in answer to the demurrer, went back to the patition and charged that it did not show a cause of action. All these points were aborately argued, and on Saturday they were all passed upon

by the Court in the following decision: "The Covington and Lexington Railroad Company vs. James Winslow, &c. This action is to gain the railroad, upon the ground of fraud practiced by R. B Bowler, in his purchase of the road in October, 1859, under a judgment of the Fayette Circuit Court. There is a prayer in the petition, asking a Court to see aside that judgment, and to

declare i t nothing so unreasonable "An action for such purpose may be main-tained in this Court, or in the Fayette Circuit

Court, or in Bourbon, Harrison, or Pendleton. The judgment under which Bowler purchased can not be disturbed, but an action to the road from the purchaser upon allegations sufficient to support the claim, can be maintained. The question of fraud in Bowler's purchase could not have been made before the judgment in Fayette. From these views it follows that Paragraphs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 9 of the answer are had on demurrer, if there is enough in the petition to require an answer. Here is a difficult question, and, before further reference is made to it, the question raised by the demurrer to Paragraph No. 8 will be noticed. This paragraph shows that the action was not begun within five years after the fraud upon which it is based was discovered. The statute is explicit, that relief sought upon the ground of fraud must be claimed within five years after the discovery of fraud. But it is contended that this action is for the recovery of real property, and, therefore, fifteen years is the limitation. The question is not free from doubt, and, as it has een suggested by counsel, serious doubts exist, the pleading should prevail against the demurrer in Court from which there is an appeal. There is difficulty as to the petition. The

main facts alleged to fix fraud upon Bowler are shown in the petition to have been known to and approved by the plaintiffs and those controlling it in 1859, before the judgment in Fayette was rendered. The petition is good because of the allegation that Bowler urged and influenced bondholders to require Winslow to bring his action in Fayetta for the sale of the road. If true, this was deceitful in Bowler, in the face of the "\$800,000 circular," and indicates that he had a design to bring the road to sale, whilst be was propesing to make efforts to save it from sale. It is considered that the plaintiff ought to have the opportunity to make good its petition.

"The demurrers to Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9 of the answer are sustained, and the demurrer to Paragraph No. 8 is overruled."

Ar Muncie, Indiana, last Monday, the child of a Mr. Maddy, not two years old, was reported lost, and after a distracting search of searly an hour, it was found in a cupbord, where it had wandered and fallen asleep.

NEWS ITEMS.

A CHILD was lost in Bureau County, Illinois a few days ago, and, the whole neighborhood turning out, it was found after thirty hours absence fast asleep by the side of an old

A SAVANNAH dispatch says that Mr. Toombs, ex-Senator and ex-rebel General been seriously ill, at his home in Washington, Georgia, is now considered out of danger, and his speedy recovery looked for.

Ar Oakelona, Henry County, last Wednes-day, a man named Burkhart had a young girl named Mary Thompson arrested, for steal-ing a watch, and, during the day, his wife found the watch hanging in his vest at home. A DISEASE called inland yellow fever, or "Addison fever," is prevailing in the vicinity of Columbus, Mississippi, and is quite fatal. It has nearly all the characteristics of the Gulf yellow fever, turminating with black

AT Johnsonvillle, Tennessee, on Tuesday, a man named Michael Kenedy, on his way from a hotel to the depot, was fired at twice, by an unknown party, the second shot taking effect in his face and breast, killing him instantly.

Colonel Jno. Screven, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Savannah, Georgia, and an entire Democratic Board of Alderman, were elected, on Monday, by 3,000 majority. The negroes generally voted with the Demo-

ANOTHER fearful storm occured at Albany New York, on Tuesday night, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Rain fell in torrents. The streets were torn up, and yester-day morning the docks were flooded. The railroads are reported in running order.

MR. BONNER drove Dexter a half mile over Prospect Park Course, on Saturday, in the unprecedented time of 1:04. It was tue opinion of experienced horsemen, who witnessed this wonderful burst of speed, that Dexter could probably have made the mile in

THE statement of the affairs of the Nevada National Bank shows over two hundred and forty thousand dollars coin and one hundred and twenty thousand dollars currency due to the bank, while the debts of the institution are about two hundred and eighty thousand

A MRS. McCormick was abducted, a few days ago, at Ames, Iowa, by her husband, who took her by force, placed her in a car-riage, and drove out of town at full speed, the woman crying for help while the husband threatened to cut her to pieces if she did

AT Brazil, Indiana, on the 29th ult., a little run over by an engine and car, backing into a blasting furnace, fell upon the track, when wheel of the locomotive passed over her head, instantly killing her.

On Tuesday morning a man named Schroeder, a division boss on the Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad, had his head severed entirely from his body, by a train running over him in Eagle Valley. A little negro girl was struck by a locomotive on the same day. the same road, near the Shelby pike, and instantly killed.

THE island of St. Thomas was visited, on The day had been excessively hot, and the barometer indicated fair weather. Many houses were shattered, and the panic produced was such as to cause an entire suspension of

A BULL-SNAKE was killed in Henry county, Illinois, recently, eight feet six inches long and one foot around. In the same neighborhood, a man noticed that a young cow came in wait for the thief, he discovered one of

THE tobacco crops of Spencer, Dubois, and Warrick counties, Indiana, are reported to be shed or shanty, not needed to live or keep stock or provender in, is full of tobacco, and vast quantities are hung in the fence corners and otherwise in the open air. Efforts are being made to gather the crop before a heavy

A MAN at New Milford, Connecticut, was summoned the other day before the Superior Court at Litchfield, as a witness in an impeachment case. Not relishing the idea of twenty miles' ride to Court, he wrote to the prisoner's counsel that he had been exposed to small pox; if it took he would be about ready to break out; but if it were insisted upon he would go." The excuse was

ly called from their beds and fired at by some person unknown. The former was shot through the cheek. Police Justice Adams the would-be assassin left. Suspicion points to a desperado just released from jail for as saulting his wife. It is supposed he had depart in the prosecution of the case against

MRS. HARRIST CADY recently died at Freedom, Portage county, Ohio. She had been a sufferer from dropsy for the last three years. Her weight, while in health, was about three hundred pounds. She had been constantly increasing in size for the whole period of her cickness, and at the time of her death was sickness, and at the time of her death measured six feet and one inch around the body, and each knee measured three feet sever six or seven men to hold her, and at her burial it took eight men to lower her remains into the grave. He weight was then estimated at full six hundred pounds.

tried 'em, and can recommend 'em to others. They will account for some peculiarities of contour otherwise not to be Kansas, February 27, 1869; Louisiana, 1869; explained. By means of this leather re- March 5, 1869; Missouri, March, 1, 1869; hind quarter.

We yield the chief part of our space today to the speech of Senator BOUTWELL, Kentucky, March 13, 1869; Ohio, May 4, delivered immediately preceding the elec- 1869. tion in Pennsylvania. It is important as succinctly outlining the financial policy of received from Virginia; although that the adminstration and assigning the rea- State has ratified the amendment. Mis- FL sons therefor. It should be read by all, souri and Kansas are not included in the w for there is no one whose welfare is not af- list, for the reason that the former omitted fected by any policy the Government may one of the sections of the amendment, and GR pursue. We differ widely from the Secre- the latter changed the language of it. tary on some points, but nevertheless give place to the views of one who has so much power in his hands for good or evil.

National Banks are forbidden by law to loan to one person or company more than which is supposed to prevent their indulging in speculative jobbery; but if they does not invalidate the loan, but forfelts
the privileges of the bank. It is the lender and not the borrower that must suffer,
for the lender is the party the law has a

"In the present disturbed state of the public."

"In the present disturbed state of the public."

THE COUTSVILLE CONVENTION.

notable feature of the occasion, was the introduction of ex-President Fillmore, who made the following neat response:

candidate for some high political office, or did I come with the prestige of political power, I might account for this assembly here to day. Nearly twenty years have elapsed since I have taken part in political matters. I belong to no party, but I do belong to my country (applause,) and I cannot express to lost (applause.)

first and last time. Had I been placed in it to-day unawares, I could not have recognized struction of the falls, which has placed it transaction. with the great commercial cities of the country, but now, when I see your splendid houses and your beautiful streets, all seem to be changed. It would seem as though magic had passed over it. How could you be so prosperous through all the vicissitudes of the past ten years, is unaccountable, but I congratulate you on your good fortune and your prosperity. Kentucky, if there be a State in the Union, except which gave me birth, is the State, of all others, I have learned to honor

[Applause.] nor to his State, as he did to all the Union, and who now sleeps within your borders. I friend, and 1 was his; and I can never revert to his memory without reverence and re-

past since I have attempted such a thing. came here simply to thank you for this unexpected reception and honor, and to express the hope you may continue to be prosperous and that our country may be one and united forever. [Applause] Pardon me, therefore, for not adding to this address, and for contenting myself with simply thanking you for this honor. [Applause.]

When Mr. FILLMORE had concluded Mayor Bunce announced that the distingreet, personally, all who might desire to speak with him. There was a great rush to grasp him by the hand and exchange compliments, and from that moment to the time allotted for the reception had expired there was no lack of cordial welcome on every hand.

girl named Christy, in attempting to save ber sister, a child two years old, from being present owners of the Covington and Levington Railroad is one of much importance. If sustained it may be the initiatory pro-

The later returns from Ohio are not so the 17th uit, by an earthquake, which shook the city of St. Thomas to its foundations. large falling off in the Republican vote, without a corresponding diminution of the Democratic strength, and hence the majority is not so large as it might have been if a full vote had been polled. The Democrats made a gallant though silent canfor awhile already milked, and, lying vass, and richly deserved success for their these enakes sucking her, she appearing to prudence and invincible determination. take it as complacently as if it were her calf.

They have done better than there seemed any prospect of their doing, and far better has bloemed into womanhood, and the school has bloemed into womanhood and the school has bloemed into womanhood. than the more sagacious of their leaders boy has sprung into the stalwart proportions very large. The farmers are busy gathering and housing it. Everything in the shape of a personal popularity in Hamilton contributed greatly to the success of the ticket of Reference in that county and the growing However this may have been, I am sure that Reform in that county, and the growing now we all desire amity and peace. The popularity of his financial policy won for growth of a kind and genial nature has efhim votes that have heretofore been cast faced the material ravages of war; it will be well if other scars can be covered by the verdure of the heart. If, with minds elevated mentable feature in the result is that the by experience and chastened by misfortune, Radicals have a majority of the General Assembly, which secures the ratification of the obnoxious Fifteenth Amendment.

The intelligence from Pennsylvania is no more cheering than from Ohio, and that from Iowa is even worse. In the former full of prosperity and honor? Ix Saxonville, Machatuces, on Tuesday State the Radicals have re-elected GEARY night, Dr. Cole and Mr. Gray were successive- by a majority of nearly or quite 5,000 and carried both branches of the General Assembly, and will have the State completeand another man were also called up, but de- ly under their control; and in the latter layed making their appearance until after the Radicals have swept every thing be fore them by increased majority. Certainly the prospect is not cheering, but men termined to be revenged on all who had taken who are men should nevertheless remain true to principle.

THE FACTS REGARDING THE PROS PECTS OF THE FIFTEENTH AMEND

MENT.

Considerable speculation and comment having been indulged in with reference to the ratification of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment by the Legislatures of the several States of the Union, the following facts have been obtained from the official records, in the State Department. From this account it appears that thus far twenty States have ratified the amendment, Our neighbor of the Bulletin knows all and three refused, as follows: Arkansas, about DAN, RICE's leather breeches. He's March 30, 1860; Connecticut. March 13, tried 'em, and can recommend 'em to 1869; Florida. March 15, 1869; Indiana, sistance to leather he is not so sore as Massachusetts, March 12, 1869; Maine, might otherwise be expected. He "faces March 12, 1869; Michigan, March 8, 1869; the music" and receives in front what might New York, April 14, 1869; New Hampotherwise be bestowed in the rear, simply shire, July 7. 1869; Nevada, March 1, '69; from preference-because a face of brass Nebraska, March 5, 1869; Pennsylvania. is tougher even than a well leather lined March 26, 1869; South Carolina, March 16, 1869; West Virginia, March 3, 1869; Wisconsin, March 9, 1869; Virginia, Oc-

tober 9, 1869. Rejected-Delaware, March 18, 1869;

The official notification has not yet been Me

The New York Ledger publishes the corrrespondence between ROBERT BONNER and President GRANT:

NEW YORK, October 11, 1869. "MY DEAR GENERAL-As I stated to you immeloan to one person or company more than one-tenth the amount of their capital stock, which I desired, either for myself or any friend, I have had no occasion to write to you in regard to such matters. There is a matter now, however, that concerns you personally, and in which I feel make such loans this defiance of the law does not invalidate the loan, but forfeits the liberty to write to you with reference to it. I CANDLES.

of all foreknowledge of that combination, in order This body met Tuesday, and the only to relieve yourself entirity from all responsibility for the acts of others. Of course those who know you personally do not require such a disclaimer; but the great public, whose minds are liable to be warped by the determined and persistent efforts to injure Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of Louisville: you, will be, it seems to me This reception is an honor and a pleasure quieted by such a statement. which I had no reason to expect. Were I a "Sine you, will be, it seems to me, at once satisfied and

"Sincerely yours, ROBERT BONNER. "President Grant."

"WASHINGTON, D. C., October 13, 1860. 'Robert Bonner, Esq.: "DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 11th inst., is received. I have never thought of contradicting you the gratification I feel to-day at seeing in prospect a deliberative body, gathered from every State in the Union—the Union restored—that patriotic and glorious Union which has been endangered, but I trust not loss (explanes). Statements or insinuations made against me by irresponsible parties, as those alluded to in your letter, but as you have written to me on the subject in so kind a spirit, I will say that I have no more to do with the late gold excitement in New York City hich has been endangered, but I trust not est (applause.)

St (applause.)

Fifteen years ago I visited your city for the engaged. as I thought, in a most disreputable transaction. If the speculators had been successful, you it. True, here is the grand old river flowing along its edge: here is the great natural ob-

"Yours truly, U. S. GRANT. "P. S.—I have written this in great haste, and without exercising judgment as to the propriety of writing it; but I submit it to your judgment

U. S. G." Speech of General Breckinridge at the

Owen Fair. The desire on the part of the large crowd in attendance to see and hear General John C. Breckinridge, on the occasion of his visit I knew your illustrious citizen, who did there on Friday, was so general, that he finally SEED. yielded to the request, extended through the officers of the association, to say a few words need not say I will allude to Henry Clay officers of the association, to say a few words: [Applause.] He was my early, last, devoted Reluctantly asseming, preparations were made for a temporary stand in the amphitheater, by bringing in a light spring wagon, from I beg your pardon, gentlemen, I came here which it was designed that he should speak SALT. with no prepared dress. The time has long to the large throng which gathered and filled SUGARS which it was designed that he should speak | SALT. the western side of the stand; but, prefering a less conspicuous position, a chair was procured, and, mounting it, amid the most marked silence and attention, he spoke as fol-

Ladies and Gentlemen-Fellow Citizens : I am happy in being again permitted to meet so many friends as I see assembled before me. For the kindness and cordiality extend-Mayor Bunce announced that the distin-guished gentleman would be pleased to greet, personally, all who might desire to most heartfelt thanks, and to say that, for the warm welcome you have given me, I shall continue to be grateful as long as the pulses of life shall beat.

I suppose you must all be aware that, since my return to Kentucky, I have abstained, for reasons satisfactory to myself and unnecessary to mention, but which, if stated, would be equally satisfactory to you, from speaking to the people, and for which I intend to ab-The decision of Judge MENZIES in the stain from addressing public audiences, except in my professional capacity. There can, however, be no harm, in an occasion present owners of the Covington and Lex- like this, in expressing the satisfaction I have felt in returning, after my extended absence, to my native State, towards which in all my wanderings, my heart ever turned as the temceeding to the gaining of the road by the pest-tossed mariner turns his eye to the polar first stockholders. It will repay the star. I can never forget that, among my trouble of perusal, and we publish it else-where.

It will repay the trouble of perusal, and we publish it else-where.

earliest public obligations, were those due to the people of this county, who, at the beginning, gave me their confidence and support, which they continued to exhibit with singular unanimity while I remained in public life. The later returns from Ohio are not so Our early attachments are the strongest and the dearest, and, believe me, especially you, ded to the election in that State. HAYES, my young friends, who now look on me so kindly, that the generous emotions, the ar-dent and uncalculating attachments, the joycertainly re-elected, and his majority is es-timeted at about 8500. There is a very orate the morning of life, find no compensation in the more rational, perhaps, but less enthusiastic friendships, and the soberer hues

that surround our later years. It would be bootless to dwell on emotion which you can imagine better than I can express. It is enough to say, I feel that, if ever a man stood in the midst of friends, I do at this moment.

Fellow-citizens, nine years have made great changes. Many old friends are gone. I see around me proofs of the advance of another of manhood. The great contest of arms, at and with spirits free, on the one hand, from base subserviency and the cowardly abandonment of our honest convictions, and on the other from an irrational obstinacy, we address ourselves to the duties of the future, what brave and true heart can doubt that there yet remains for us and for our children a career

After again returning his thanks and de clining to yield to the requests that he would go on, General Breckinridge brought his remarks to a close, and was soon surrounded by a throng of friends, all eager to shake his hand and to say a kind word.

THE duel between Colonel Boyd and Colonel Mosby has not yet taken place between the parties, but it appears that Boyd is not eager for the fray. The last letter from Mosby is as

follows: WARRENTON, October 3, 1869. Sir-Your note of the 2d is evasive. If I omitted your offensive language it was be cause I desire no explanation or apology. My object has been to test whether you would fight as a gentleman, and to remove all pretext for further equivocation. I quote your objectionable language. You said that you "could prove in Pennsylvania that I was a bighway robber." I now demand satisfaction, not explanation or equivocation. Will you fight? Colonel Shith has au thority to act.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN S. MOSBY.

To Colonel W. H. Boyd. MARRIED

DIED.

OWENS—Near Tollesboro, in Lewis county, on Thursday, September 30th, 1869, of dropsy, after a long and protracted illness and much suffering, Mrs. Nancy Owens, wife of Lewis D. Owens, in the 64th year of her age.

Maysville Markets.

| | ED BSEBY OTHER DAY BY H. GRA' Grocers, corner Second and Sutto | | |
|--------|--|----------------------|-----------------|
| OFFEE, | Common to choice per lb | 22@2 | 8 |
| JGARS. | New Orleans, per lb | 5%@1 5%@1 15%@ | 7½ 6½ 217 |
| OLASSI | New Orleans, per 16 | | 90 |
| HEAT. | We quote at | 00@8 | 00 |
| RAIN. | White No. 1 | 1@125 | |
| MAIN, | Rye 1 Oats | 20 | 45 |

Barley... ._82 30 WHISKY Provisions. 1 20a2 0 ard, per 1b. 1816a20 MACKEREL. Bacon, per lb. EL.
Per bbl, No. 1....
do No. 2...
do ½ bbl No. 1...
do No. 2...
do ¼ bbl No. 1...
do No. ½ bbl.
White Fish.... Per 1b.

Flax Timothy .

.810 00a10 2 . 2 00a2 5

9@10

15a17

New Advertisements. ILCOX & IBBS' SEWING MACHINE, 22 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

AT THE UNION FAIR HELD AT ISLAND PARK, N.Y., n. 1865, there was made the only really thorough nd scientific trial ever conducted between sewing problems. The agents for the competing machines were required to make a minute list of all the advantages claimed for their machines, and each particular claim subjected separately to the most thorough test and execulation. The results were decisive and all in favor of the Wilcox & Gibbs. The following are some of the advantages which were claimed for this machine.

It is the simplest. Claim sustained. It is the least liable to get out of order. Sustained It is the best made machine; every part being an exact duplicate. Sustained.

It runs the stillest. Sustained.

It runs the stillest. Sustained.

It runs the fastest. Sustained.

It has the best divice to prevent the wheel running backward. Sustained skill to operate it. Sustained.

It requires less mechanical skill to operate it. Sustained. The agents for the competing machines were re-

56@57 Rye..... Oats, white. Double Dressed Ky., per lb ... 131/ Sustained.
It requires less time and instruction to learn to use it. Sustained.
It is the most certain and reliable in operation.

33@35

271/2@28

.86.25@7.25

75@78

CINCINNATI MARKET

[Corrected every other day.]

BEESWAX-Prime rollow per 1b...

Middling.

BUTTER

BAGGING

COTTON-

CHEESE

EGGS-

FISH-

GRAIN,

HAY.

None to be had.

Kentucky, 21b

Extra star car, per lb... Paraffine per lb.....

Shippers count, per dozen

Fine Fleece, washed, per lb.. Coarse and medium.....

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WORDS OF CHEER.

vulnerable everywhere. Our bodies are endowed b

nature with a certain negative power, which pro

Therefore, it is wisdom : it is prudence : it is com

mon sense to provide against such contingencies,

by taking an antidote in advance; in other words

by fortifying the system with HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS-the most complete protec-

tive against all the epidemic and endemic maladies

that has ever been administered to any country

As a remedy for Dyspepsia, there is no medicine

that will compare with it. Whoever suffers the

pangs of indigestion, anywhere on the face of the

TERS can be procured, does so voluntarily : for, as sure as truth exists, this invaluable tonic and

alterative would restore his disordered stomach to a healthy condition. To the nervous it is also es-pecially recommended, and in cases of confirmed constipation it also affords speedy and permanent

In all cases of fever and ague the BITTERS are

New Advertisements.

Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mackerel, No. 1 per bbl....... \$28@28 50

Choice Rio, per lb... Java, per lb.... Mocha, per lb....

Factory, per lb ..

Rope, per lb....

It is the most certain and reliable in operation. sustained.

Nore—It is a fact worthy of remark, that during the entire trial—which continued without intermission for nearly seven hours—not a stitch was missed, nor the thread once broken, nor a needle broken or bent, by the Wilcox & Gibbs machine. No kind of work was attempted to be done on it that was not accomplished, and done in a perfect and workmanlike manner; and no effort was made on it that was not entirely successful.

Its needle is also straight, and less liable to be broken than one curred. Sustained.

It is benefed, and therefore stronger than one with a small shank. Sustained.

The needle is secured in its place by a patented device, which renders it self-adjusting, so that neither skill nor experience is necessary in setting it. Sustained. Sugar cured, canvassed, per 1b. Prime city per 1b

Kanawha, per bbi. New Orleans per lb..... New Orleans clarified. Porto Rico...... Demarara.. Crushed per lb...
Powdered, per lb...
Granulated, per lb...
A Coffee, per lb...
B Coffee, per lb...
Extra C, per lb...
Yellows, per lb....

ther skill nor experience is necessary in setting it.
Sustained.

It uses but one thread, and thus avoids the necessity of complicated machinery, which is required for two threads. Sustained.

It sews directly from the spool, thus making it unnecessary to rewind the thread and adjust it in the shuttle. Sustained.

It makes the "Wilcox & Gibbs" or "twisted loop stitch"—a stitch original with this machine, and made by no other—which for general purposes is superior to the lock-stitch.

Note—The trial upon this claim was very thorough, and the practical tests minute and accurate. Each machine was required to use thread from the same spool, make the stitch of the same length and perform the test work on the same piece of goods, with the lines of sewing side by side. The results were all decisive, and in every test in favor of the Wilcox & Gibbs machine.

Its seam has the peculiar advantage of being readily taken out when it is desirable, while it is less liable to rip, in use or wear, than the lock-stitch. Sustained.

Note—This claim was also very severely tested, in the same manner as the last, and with equally nossitive results—all in favor of the Wilcox & Gibbs and the last, and with equally VIRGINIA LEAF.
Lugs, per pound.....
Medium leaf. per lb....
Fine leaf, per lb.... Fine leaf, per lb.

NEW SENTUCKY LEAF.

Trash, per lb.

Lugs, per lb.

Medium leaf, per lb.

Good leaf, per lb.

Selections, bright, per lb.

MANUFACTURED.

'S, 'A's, and 'A's, dark.
's, 'A's, and 'A's, bright.

Damaged.

Cut and Dry Smoking.

Fine cut, chewing.

Bright Pounds, common.

Bright Pounds, medium.

Bright Pounds, fine.

Kentucky Twist. 18@20 18@27 25@28

in the same manner as the last, and with equally positive results—all in favor of the Wilcox & Gibbs nachine.

The seam is more elastic and stronger than the ock-stitch. Sustained.

The seam is also the most even and beautiful. ustained.

Sustained.

Sustained is always self-fastened, thus avoiding the necessity of a "reversible feed," or any other complicated device for that purpose. Sustained. Its tension is more simple and more easily adjusted. Sustained.

It will do a greater variety of work. Sustained. The machine is more easily and speedily changed from one kind of work to another. Sustained. In consequence of the shorter sweep of the needle, there is much less wear of the thread from its vibrating through the needle's eye in the act of sewing, Sustained. ustained.

A smaller needle can be used with the same size of thread, which adds to the strength and beauty of the seam, especially on linen or other hard goods. Sustained.

Sustained.

It has the best hemmer. Sustained.

It has the best feeder. Sustained.

It has the best braider. Sustained.

As a family sewing machine, the Wilcox & Gibbs is in point of actual merit without a rival. Hundreds of them are yearly taking the place of other standard machines, and the company has met with a success wholly unprecedented in sewing machine pistory, fifty per cent more having been sold of them than were ever sold by any other company in the same number of its earliest years.

Full descriptive circulars, also samples of sewing uraished on application.

All machines warranted for three years. Terms as no approved notes. On the Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age in relation to marriage and social evils, with a helping hand for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, sept28tw&w LET US PROTECT OURSELVES .- The physieal structure of the strongest human being is cash or approved notes.

Active agents wanted, to whom liberal inducements are offered. Where no agencies are established, parties can order by mail, as the instructions accompany each machine enable one to acects them, to some extent, from unwholesome inluences; but this protection is imperfect, and cannot be safely relied on in unhealthy regions, or unquire its use readily. der circumstances of more than ordinary danger.

J. R. AYRES. 72 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. REFERENCES: Mrs. Clara Owens,

Eliza Wadkins,

William Morris,

S A Seely,

Samuel Naden,

W B Matthews, L B Duty, H T Perry, H R Blaisdel, George T Wood M B Nesbitt, Milton Russel, George Burrows, Joseph Allen, Eliza Johnson

Stalicup. Catharine Grant, Freelove Miller, Miss Elizabeth Fansler Lizzie Slemmons Louisa Powling. Nancy Wilson. Coal Merchants &c.

more potent tha any amount of quinine, while the most dangerous cases of bilious fever yield to its wonderful properties. Those who have tried the ATTENTION! medicine will never use another for any of the all-ments which the HOSTETTER BITTERS profess to subduc. To those who have not made the ex-periment we cordially recommend an early applica-tion to the BITTERS whenever they are stricken by disease of the digestive organs.

Reduced Shipping Rates.

CHEAP COAL DISSOLUTION OF PARTNER-

The undersigned notify shippers of obacco that they have greatly reduced the price of;

PRODUCE.

STORAGE AT THE

MOST REASONABLE RATES

WE HAVE ALSO REDUCED THE

PRICE OF COAL

which we will seil at 10 cents in the yard or at 11 cents delivered in the city. Parties desiring to make shipments or to purchase coal, will find it to their advantage to deal with.

POGUE, DUKE & CO.

Law Cards.

BARBOUR & COCHRAN.

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW.

Attorney at Law,

EXAMINER FOR MASON COUNTY.

OFFICE-No. 10, Court Street.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Mason and adjoining counties. Collections made with promptness and moderate charges.

[In all home and foreign cases, notice may be given to take depositions at his office.]

W H. WADSWORTH. JAMES A. LEE Jr

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, - - - - KENTUCKY

Will practice in Mason and adjoining counties

Be Prompt attention given to the collection of a
ial? twawly

OFFICE, No. 11, Court Street.

HENRY T. STANTON.

WADSWORTH & LEE,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

The firm of Long, Hord & Co., Pork Packers in this city, is dissolved by L. H. Long & Son selling out their interest in the Pork House property to the other member of the firm to-wit. SHIPPING TOBACCO HORD, WINN & CO.. AND OTHER

apr3ow&twtf

LAW CARD.

JAMES BABBOUR.

the new firm, desire to purchase 20,000 fat hogs and will commence slaughtering about the first of November. oct13'69 w2t

A DMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PUBLIC VENDUE!

As Administrator of PRESTON TYLER, dee'd I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the late residence of the decodent in Orangeburg, Mason county, Ky., on a credit of six months, all the personal property of the said TYLER, consisting of:

EIGHT HEAD OF HORSES,

two of them stallions; one a gray 6 years old past, a fine mover and celebrated breeder; the other a blood bay 3 years old, fine draught and saddle stock; ONE LARGE FINE JACK,

raised by Augustine Owens, 4 years old past, 15 hands and one inch high, — head of cattle; one 4-horse wagon and harness, corn in the field, hay in the stack, household and kitchen furniture, wardrobes, book case &c., &c.

The sale will be on Tuesday, the 26th ef October, 1899, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. No property emoved from the premises until paid for, or bond and approved security given in compliance with the terms of sale.

All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them to the Administrator on quested to present them to the Administrator on before the day of sale. Persons owing the estate will please call and pay the same.

DANIEL S. BRADLEY, Admr.
Get 6 w2 of Presson Tyler, Dec'd.

VOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. OFFICE MAYS. & LEX. R. R., Nor. Div.)

MAYSVILLE, KY., Oct. 6, 1869

The FIFTH CALL of 5 per cent. on all private subscription of stock is now due. Please call at the office and pay the same

By order of the Board of Directors.

oct6

HENRY PELHAM, Sec'y & Treas.

DARRAFFINE CANDLES SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND UP TO THE STANDARD FOR

SALE AT THE

DRUG STORE, BLATTERMAN & CO. DURE CIDER VINEGAR FOR SALE IN ANY QUANTITY AT THE

" DRUG STORE," G. W. BLATTERMAN & CO. Coboceo &r.

LAW CARD. GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!! GEORGE R. GILL. HARRISON, TAYLOR. CAN BE MADE TAYLOR & GILL, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW. PURCHASING YOUR Court Street, MAYSVILLE, KY. Cigars and Tobacco

Will practice in Mason and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals. Especial attention paid to Collection of Claims. ja22 twewly chjyl8 Maysville, Ky. N. SHAFER, MARKET STREET. TOB PRINTING MAYSVILLE, KY. IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF THE ART

China, Glass and Queensware

R. ALBERT

NO CHEAP TABLES!

But the Cheapest House all Over

Tremendous Reduction of Prices!

R. ALBERT'S

CHINA PALACE

CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, LOOKING GLASSES SILVER, SILVER PLATED AND BRITAN NIA WARE, COAL OIL LAMPS AND AND WAITERS, JAPAN-NED TOILET SETS,

TABLE CUTLERY,

FLOWER VASES.

COLOGNESETS

-MYB-FANCY GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

LARGEST STOCK OF FINE

SOLID SILVER,

SILVER-PLATED

Britannia Ware!

In the city, at OLD TIME GOLD PRICES NO HUMBUG!

To Country Merchants, BRING IN YOUR CHEAPEST CINCINNATI, PORTSMOUTH, LEXINGTON GR OTHER BILLS, AND HAVE THEN

Discounted on Better Terms. ALL GOODS WARRANTED

TO BE EQUAL TO SAMPLES AND AS REPRESENTED. Or will be taken back at my expense forward and

Try it and save your money. No. 35, Second street North side

R. ALBERT 35 EAST SECOND STREET.

20,000 YARDS OF

CARPETS

MATTINGS

-AND

OIL CLOTHS At Lowest New York Prices!

BEAUTIFUL INGRAINS AND HEMPS, at 35, 40, 45, and 50 cents.

Beautiful Ingrains, large and bright patterns, at 60, 70, and 75 cents.

All Wool, 2 plys, from 1.00 to 1.60.

Elegant Erin Brussels, 65 and 75 cents.

3 plys, American and best English Brussels; all qualities, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

White Check Engry and Gennine Pasada White, Check, Fancy and Genuine Pagoda and are propared to ship at lower rates than any other house in Maysville. Shippers are requested to call and see us.

MATTINGS. OIL CLOTHS, from 15 inches to 18 feet wide. Brussels and Velvet Rugs and Mats; Cocoa Mattings, for Churches, Stores and offices; Beautiful English and French Felt Carpets and Druggetts, the linest goods in American market, very chan.

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS. BEDSPREADS.

TOWELS AND NAPKINS, Window Curtains, Gilt Cornices CURTAIN PINS ANDHOLDERS, ETC.

2,000

ROBT. A. COCHBAN Fresco styles, at from 25ots. up to \$10 a pair. ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF NEW YORK AUCTION GOODS! At Wholesale and Retail,

WINDOW SHADES!

Carpets & Oil Cloths, Of all kinds, at Wholesale and Retail, Cu Matched and Made to Order.

53° Call and examine my very large and beauti-R. ALBERT'S China Palace.

AT AUCTION PRICES!

WALL PAPER!

20,000 Pieces of American, English & French WALL PAPERS & BORDERS, including the very latest and most beautiful patterns of Parior and Hall Papers, in great variety, at from lice to \$2.00 per Bolt, at R. ALBERT'S CHINA PALACE.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

STRINWAY & SONS', CHAS. M. STIEFF'S WARSHALL and WENDELL'S Reduction of \$25 to \$100

With written Guarantee for 10 years. R . ALBERT. CHINA PALACE.

SECOND STREET,

Off Cincinnati prices.

China, Glass, & Queensware. G. A. & J. E. M'CARTHEY,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FRENCH CHINA,

QUEENSWARE,

GLASSWARE, FANCY GOODS, &C.

DRALERS IN

Coal Oil Lamps and Trimmings.

No. 30 East Second Street, South Side, MAYSVILLE, KY.

In view of the Railroad connections with our ity, we have imported a much larger stock of

-AND-

STYLISH EQUIPAGES!

SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND FINISH AND ATLOWEST RATES.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY ON LOWEST ALLEN & BURROUGHS

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY! Having purchased Mr. Allen's interest in the stock and material of the Carriage Manufactory of

BIERBOWER & ALLEN

OLD STAND, Where I am prepared to manufacture to order, and for sale, all kinds of Carriages and Buggies.

R. C. BIERBOWER, Maysville, Kr.

HOCKER

LEXINGTON, KY.

The first session of this College will begin on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1869. Day and Boarding Pupils may enter and be classed any day during the week preceeding. Ample ac-commedations, with a large and able Faculty, for three hundred sololars.

MAYSVILLE

The next session of the MAYSVILLE SEMINARY will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER. Rh. 1869. TERMS—Tuition, per annum....

GEORGE COX. 1 DEALERS IN | W. R. COX

Housekeeping Goods Generally,

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, (Formerly Dennison House,) Fifth street, near Main

Late of Kentucky, Late of Kentucky PROPRIETORS. Having just purchased the lease of the above well-known Hotel, we are now refitting, painting, refurnishing and setting the entire House in first-class order; and can assure our friends and the public they will here find every accommodation and convenience they can desire. We respectfully solicit the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore given.

1869.

FALL TRADE!

Embracing all Books ordinarily used in Scho es

FOOLSCAP PAPERS, NOTE & BILLET PAPERS, ENVELOPES & INKS of all popular brands.

Wall Paper & Windew Shades,

making a full line of Goods, which I well active Wholesale and Retail at reasonable rates.

JAMES SMITH aug 20tw&w

Marble Dorks MAYSVILLE MARBLE WORKS.

H. GILMORE, Second street,

CHINA, GLASS

QUEENSWARE,

Than has ever been opened in this market.

Dealers will find our stock more attractive in quality as well as quantity, than it has been formerly their good fortune to find in this city. We have the exclusive control of the beautifully glazed Pennsylvania Stone Wave. Also carry large assortments of Window Glass, Flasks, Looking Glasses, Looking Plates, Lamps and Lamp Stock, Knives, Forks, Castors, and many other articles sold every day in the country stores throughout Eastern and Central Kentucky, and Southern Ohio.

Come and get our LOW PRICES, see our new China, buy heavily, and you will rejoice and be exceedingly glad, and prosperous during all your mercantile days.

Carriages.

Second st., between Sutton and Wall, Jan twawly MAYSVILLS, KY.

I will continue the business at the

REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE

Educotional.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

For particulars apply to

JAS. M. HOCKER, Proprietor, or
ROBERT GRAHAM, President.

GEORGE COX & SON,

PANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Carpeting, Oilcloths, Mattings

melituku. Second s veet, Maysville, Ky fiotels.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Books and Stationern

BOOKS and STATIONERY

JAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY. Orders from the country solicited. Persons deing work, by communicating fac same, will promptly waited upon. [janl'69n]

CARRIAGES,

And at Reasonable Prices.

SEMINARY.

For further particulars apply to july13twawly H. R. BLAISDELL Principal Dry Goods.

april8twawly

1869:

BLANK BOOKS and OFFICE STATIONERY

LADIES PORTMONIAS and FANCY ARTICLES,

LETTER PAPERS

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The suit of Charles B. Hill against Dr. Jno. M. Shackleford for striking him in the Mayor's office about two years ago, was discontinued on Saturday, the defendant paying costs.

Sale of City Property .- On Friday, John Seaton sold his beautiful residence on the hillside for \$6,250. John D. Green, of Louisville, was the purchaser.

The Democratic gain in Huntington Township was 75 over the vote for President. Well done for Aberdeen! We advise all runaway couples to be married there.

On Tuesday Harrison Taylor was elected special Judge and delivered the charge to the Grand Jury. Those who heard it compliment the Judge highly. The Gleaner, ferryboat between Maysville

and Aberdeen, returned last night from a trip | Among the specialities which Helmbuld has up the river for repairs. When she hove in placed prominently before the public are his sight the boys set up a shout of welcome and now famous Fluid Extracts-Buchu and Sar-A change of venue was granted to John J.

Key, on yesterday, on his affidavit that he could not get justice in this county. The case will be taken to Fieming county, where the Circuit Court will be held in February. Messrs. Wadsworth, Stanton, and Phister

returned on Tuesday from the Nicholas Circuit Court. We learn that in the great Moore will case the jury decided to break the will, is recommended. Wadsworth and Phister were employed for

It was talked upon the streets, by a great many people, and it was the opinion of quite a number of lawyers, says the Carlisle Mercury, that Hon. W. H. Wadsworth made the finest speech they ever heard in the courthouse in the great Moore will case. He spoke burned. A few barrels of whisky were confour hours and fifty-five minutes. His style was elegant and his speech eloquent.

The Flemingsburg Democrat has changed hands, having been purchased from A. T Cox by C. H. Ashton. Mr. Cox will abandon the editorial profession and devote his talents to other pursuits, in which we wish him success. Mr. Ashton has been the publisher of the Democrat for some time, and is a good practical printer. We anticipate for him marked success as an editor.

Church Dedication .- The dedication of the Catholic Church, at Brooksville, Bracken county, Ky., will take place on Sunday, October 31st. The St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, together with the Maysville Silver Cornet band, will be in attendance. The Maysville Choir of St. Patrick's Church have also kindly tendered their services for the

Large Potatoes .- On Saturday Mr. Samuel Kerr, Junior, presented us with a basket of the very largest Irish potatoes we ever saw. Fifteen of them filled the basket and weighed thirteen pounds. They were of the Peach Blow variety, and were raised on the farm of Henry Smoot, in this county. Can any of the parties and a threat by the former that our friends beat them? If so, send in the

In the County Court on Tuesday, in the case of the Mason and Lewis Turnpike Road Company vs. Lewis Tolle, the jury reduced the damages awarded to Tolle by one-half and in consequence the costs were thrown upon him. There was siderable feeling manifested. Barbour & Cochran were the attorneys for the Company and Harrison Taylor appeared for Tolle.

Serious Accident .- On Saturday evening, October 16, Mrs. Ed. Oliver, in attempting to descend a flight of stairs at the residence of Mr. Wm. Burrows, on Fourth street, tripped and fell head foremost to the bottom of the steps. She was picked up and carried to her residence in an unconscious condition. It is feared by her physician that her collar bone is fractured and that she has received injuries internally.

On Saturday we had the pleasure of a call from our friend and former l'fellow-citizen. L. A. Welch, Esq. He is now blessed with much better health than he! enjoyed last spring, when he was compelled by protracted sickness to cease the publication of the Sun in this city. Mr. Welch will resume his editorial labors in Missouri, of which State he is now a resident. We wish him the most abundant rewards and the greatest success.

We learn that our friend Joseph D. Weare has purchased the Bourbon House, at Paris, and will immediately take possession as landlord. The price paid was \$25,000, one-third cash, and the balance in equal payments in six and twelve months with six per cent, interest. We regret to lose Mr. Weare, who has long been a popular citizen of this county. The Bourbonese are to be congratulated on the accession to their live population, and the traveling public to be felicilated on having so clever a gentleman as a host in the beart of the State of Bourbon.

The Lady's Friend for November .- The ton Gaz November number of this popular monthly has a life-like steel plate of "THE SISTERS. such sisters as may be found in many a sweet on Tuesday last, producing a fracture of one American home. The colored Fashion Plate of his legs just above the ankle joint .- Car is gay, graceful and stylish. A romantic liste Mercurg. picture, illustrating Herrick's "Night Piece to Julia," and a group of "Dresses for Young place at Myer's house, situated on the line of Ladies," in which that important portion of the railroad, about sax miles from this place, humanity will find some loves of toilettes, in- on Tuesday night, between two railroad lastroduce a series of uncommonly taking illusborers, named Pat Welch and Tim Conway. grations. The music is "The Little Injun Welch received two stabs-one in the breast Galep." "The Prize of Two Men's Lives," just above the heart, and the other in the by Miss Donglas, grows still more interesting thigh. Dr. Bell, of this city, was called upon and Mrs. Wood's "Roland Yorke," is worked to attend the injured man, whom he found up to in tensity as the plot draws toward its badly wounded. His condition is a critical close. Fl. rence Percy has a beautiful poem one. Conway was arrested and placed in our Harrie Boyer an amusing sketch, and Mrs. jail .- Ibid. Prescott an Acting Charade; and a choice variety of stories and poetry besides, make up a feast of reading. The Work-Table is well attended to, with patterns for embroidery, tatting and netting. The publishers offer great inducements to new subscribers, thirty six head of two year old mules for and we recommend our readers to inclose ten \$6,000 .- Carlisle Mercury. cents for a sample copy to Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Price, this county, on Monday last, shipped one \$2.50 a year, (which also includes a large steel engraving). Four copies, \$6. Five copies, (and one gratis) \$8. The Lady's Friend and The Salurday Evening Post (and hundred .- Carlisle Mercury. one engraving) \$4.00. Specimen numbers

When a gentleman asked a celebrated di- brought \$225 per head. This is one of the vine the other day how long he had been in best sales of mules we have heard of this preparing a certain sermon in which he had season.-Ibid. displayed even more than his great average | SALE OF STOCK .- On Monday last Mr. G.

mirable system of advertising which has but the bids, not being satisfactory, were made him, beyond question, the peer of mer- withdrawn. chant princes, he might, with propriety, reply by pointing to the long years that have elapsed since as a beginner in lite, he first invested his gains in the columns of the newspaper press, with a confidence that, like bread cast upon the waters, the returns would be both ample and sure. And, while yet a young man Helmbold finds himself a millionaire, with a business upon his hands which, despite all the contingencies of trade, is constantly increasing. How much of this success is due to the liberal and extended system of advertising, of which this gentleman is the most prominent representative, is not difficult to ascertain, and is the best argument in vindication of a system which, it is due to say is every day gaining ground among the live and enterprising business men of the

STATE NEWS.

THE distillery and new flouring mill of Mr.

Sublett, at Clifton, on the Kentucky river,

had a capacity of ten or twelve barrels. The

warehouse attached to the distillery was not

sumed. The amount of the loss is not known.

A NEGRo, who down South would be a radi-

cal representative in some Legislature of

the "great moral ideas," now in vogue with

drug stores of McKay & Brothers and of Con-

way & Gilmour, about nine o'clock on Sun-

day night, and stealthily removed the depos-

its from the cash drawers, being the day's

sales of both houses, and amounting to some

of the progressive sort, and should migrate

ATTEMPT AT ARSON, -- A bold attempt at ar

son was made on Wednesday night last by

a negro woman named Nancy Clay, in setting

fire to the dwelling of Mr. Richard Bohanon,

some standing had occurred between Nancy

Clay and another negro hired by Mr. Bohanan

resulting in considerable bad feeling between

the latter woman was at a neighbor's on a

visit, when Nancy entered, but remained only

a few moments. In half an hour or so she

returned, exhibiting considerable trepidation

of manner. Her appearance, and an indefi-

caused Mr. Bchanan's negro to return home.

on entering the kitchen in the

story, a fire was discovered blazing in a bu-

reau drawer. It was quickly extinguished

with a few pails of water, thus preventing

what might have been, in the high wind

kitchen to the doorway of the porch, which,

ken in with an ax. Policeman Brown was

immediately summoned and arrested Nancy

and lodged her in jail where she awaits the

action of the grand jury now in session, with

a sure vision of the penitentiary in the dis-

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING .-- Two boys, about

twelve or thirteen years of age, by the name

of Erd and Lamphier, were out rabit hunting

on Thursday last, and Lamphier succeeded

to the dissatisfaction of both, most probably.

A rabit at which Lamphier was ain ag ran

drive and his companion received the con-

do succeed in killing themselves or compan-

BADLY HURT.-Joseph Higgins, son of Mr.

orer on the railroad, was run over by a cart

STABBING AFFRAY. -- An altercation took

SALES OF LAND AND STOCK.

Mr. WM. STOFER, of this county, sold on

SALE OF Hogs .- Mr. John W. Campbell, of

hundred hogs to Cincinnati. They averaged

326 pounds each, and were sold at \$8 per

GOOD PRICE FOR MULES. -Mr. Alex. Mc-

Clintock, of Millersburg, on Monday last

shipped twenty mules to Georgia. They

Tuesday last, to Mr. Vivion Daniel, of Clark,

tance. - Commonwealth.

ions .- Lex. Gaz.

Southward at once .- Owensboro Monitor .

-Commonwealth

HARD TO BEAT -Mr. P. T. Gentry, of our county, has accumulated a bunch of mule colts that cannot be excelled very easily, if Helmbold's drug store, No. 594 Broadway, at all. There are thirty-nine-all of them New York city, is in all respects a model mares-and will measure thirteen hands 24 stablishment, and is pronounced by all who inches They were purchased at an average have visited it the finest on the continent. cost of \$95 per head. saparilla. These fluid extracts have been endorsed by the medical faculty, and are witt, agent which came off on Thursday last, quite generally used by the physicians in their and the prices realized were fair. We subprivate practice. They are, therefore, gen-

CATTLE SALE.-We are indebted to Major Hibbler, auctioneer, for a list of the sale of Short horn cattle advertised by W. H. Prejoin a partial list of those sold, BULLS.

CYNTHIANA .- George W. Hamilton, auction-

Crowd good. Money matters stringent.

two year olds at \$172.51 per head.

Jno. Tewmey sold to Robt. Scott, of Nelson,

uine preparations, and as such are entitled to public confidence. Buchu has long been pronounced by physicians one of the best liuretics known to science, and as compound cows. ed in Helmbolds' Extract is doubtless the eckless Quee best specific for those affections for which it air Queen .. ny Washington

was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. It FAYETTE COURT .- Colonel J. N. Caldwell, auctioneer, reports a very brisk day at Lexington on Monday. A large number of cattle. horses and mules were sold, and prices well sustained. He sold 20 head 2 and 3 year old cattle at \$70 per head; 52 head 3 year olds at \$72.20; 16 long yearlings at \$49.05; 20 brush cattle at \$30.10; 1 riding horse \$261; Mamthe party in power, coolly walked into the brino Chief mare, bid to \$385 and taken down: everal other horses from \$75 to \$150; 1 pair broke mules \$376; 1 do. \$305; 1 broke mule 3 years old \$215. Money somewhat easier, and the Col. reports more sales for cash then he has made for some time. Hogs in demand twenty dollars, and walked out. Those in at- at \$8.50.

tendance on both stores were in the rear JAMES HARVEY JONES sold his farm lying room, and their losses were not discovered about 22 miles east of this town, on Tuesday until Sambo had made his exit and flush of last, to Mr. Joshua Owings, for \$74 50 per funds. He has not as yet been captured. ere. The tract contained 105 acres .- Mt. This negro would make a capital "loyal" Lieutenant Governor for Louisiana. He is

Christy & Co., of Cincinnati, are sending out circulars to distillers, offering to have the east of the meters reduced for half of the eduction. A friend asks us to ceution disillers against them, as Tyse says the reducion will be made without their aid.

We met in St. Louis with J. W. Clay, letein this city. It seems that a difficulty of y of Mt. Sterling, now with J. P. & C. W. kiser, who do a general commission business and make a specialty of Kentucky whiskies. He reported to us having made the following sales of Kentucky whiskies since July last: she would have satisfaction if she had to burn 600 bbls. J. W. Clay's; 100 bbls. Howard, her house down. On the night in queston Barnes & Co., Montgomery county; 100 bbls. Collins & Co.'s, Madison county; 75 bbls. Bowen's; 200 bbls. Henkten, Kenton county, o Honboswell & Co. ; 300 bbls. J. W Clay's to Lane & Sharp; and in small lots-40 bbls. Howard, Barnes & Co.'s; 60 Craig & Muir's, nite feeling that something was wrong, Jessamine county; 100 J. W. Clay's; 70 Ford Hutchinson's; 250 J. W. Clay's.

MULES .- A. McClintock, of Millersburg, reports salks of 20 head extra tine and large to Charles Neal, of Nicholas county, at \$225 per head. Mr. Neal shipped a lot Monday to

blowing at the time, a disastrous conflagra-Mr. McClintock also sold 40 head to Mestion. A child had been moved from the

on being questioned, stated that Nancy Clay had done it. The kitchen door had been bro-R. M. Stone and Harvey A Rogers return ed from Sumpter, South Carolina, yesterday, bring the cash with them. Trade good but slow. Short crop of corn; they paid as high as \$2 per bushel.

William Scott, near Side View, Montgomery county Kentucky., sold a lot for \$140 per head for which he paid \$90 last March. Hiram Rogers, son of William S. Rogers, of Lexington, is in Georgia, with mules and orses, and reports say struck a "hard

in shooting his companion accidentally, much James McMiller's son John has just returned from Augusta, Georgia, and brings discouraging reports of the state of the marbehind Erd, and the juvenile sportsman was

so intent on bagging his game, that he let Reports from our home trade are more favorable. Large numbers of mules, have reten's of the discharge in his side and arm. cently been sold at good prices in all the sur-He is not seriously hurt, but escaped by a rounding counties, and at Fayette court trade miracle. It seems to be almost reckless to trust boys of that age with gans, for they was quite active and prices fully sustained -Paris Kentuckian rarely succeed in killing any game, but often

The Kissing Deacon.

In one of our puritanical towns of New England, says an eastern paper, lived Deacon Brown, a very staid, dignified sort of a Christian, a perfect model of propriety. Deacon Brown had the misfortune to lose his wife, and at the age of forty had found himself with Allen Higgins, fell off a fence near the Second Presbyterian Church, yesterday, and was caught on the spikes of the iron fence in front four small children, without a of the church. We do not know the extent mistress to his farm house. As he could not of his injuries, but they can hardly fail to be mmediately take another wife and avoid exciting scandal, and could not get along with-out some one to take charge of the kitchen serious from the nature of his fall .- Lexingand nursery, he had recourse to employing a LEG BROKEN. -- Patrick Fitzsimmons, a layoung woman as house-maid.

> beauty who delighted in experimenting upon the Deacon by way of testing the strength of human nature. For a long time the Deacon was invulnerable but at last in a moment of unguarded weakness, he was led into temptation, and committed a "slight indiscretion" with his beautiful house-maid. When he remind, he was horrified at the enormity of his sin. In vain he repented and grieved of lost virtue. Finally, as a last effort of easing his ation of your honorable bodies. conscience, at the services on the following Sabbath morning he arose and requested the

the following confession:
"My christian friends, you know that I lost my wife some months ago, (sobs and tears), and that Nancy Stearns has been keeping house for me And you know that I have a little child not a year old. Well sometimes that child would cry in the night, and it would be a long time before I could quiet it; and last Thursday night-God forgive me !-- the child cried so hard that Nancy arose and came into the room, and leaned over the bed, to hush the child-and brothers and sisters,

her leaning over me there made me forget

What did you do?' demanded the minister sternly.
"I-I-ki-ssed her,!" stammered out the

Descon between his sobs, "but I've been very sorry about it, and prayed to be forgiven, and want you to forgive and pray for me, brothers and sisters."
As the Deacon bowed himself upon his

seat like the mighty oak before the tornado, Deacon Goodfellow arose and astonished the audience still more by saying : "Brothers and sisters, you have heard what brother Brown has said; now he wants our forgiveness. For my part I believe brother
Brown is truly penitent and I am willing to
forgive him with my whole heart. And broth-

Message of the Governor of Virginia. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: -The constitution lately adopted eer, reports the following: 1 lot of common yearling heifers, 8 in number, sold at \$24 cer by the people of this Commonwealth imposes head; also, I lot of yearling steers at \$58.40, upon the Governor the duty "to communicate to the General Assembly at every session the ordinary. But tew mules offered and but few condition of the Commonwealth," and to "re-A few good horses, offered but not ommend to their consideration such meassold; common horses in demand; sold five ures as he may deem expedient." 'As your head at from \$70 to \$120 per head, to Southpowers and duties at the present session however, have been construed to be confined to the "limited and qualified purposes reern speculators. Sold one milch cow and calf at \$65.10; 2 milch cows at \$140 for the two. quisite to the reconstruction" it will be necessary for me on this occasion, in the ful-SALE OF MULES .- Messrs. A. Cohen and

filment of that constitutional obligation, to recommend for your consideration such measures only as are, or seem to be necessary to and practical experience, coming together toon Wednesday last, forty head of broke mules prepare the State for readmission to repreentation in the Congress of the United at \$185 per head, and forty head of unbroken The fifth section of the act of Congress of

have adopted the amendment to the constitu on of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, and when said article shall have become a part of the constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law. This law is still in full force, and Virginia was named in the preamble to the act as one of the States to which it was to be applied. It will be necessary, therefore, for you to comply with the condition therein named, although I believe that article fourteen has already been ratified by the requisite number of States, and has been officially proclaimed as a part of the constitution of the United States. A copy of the resolution of Congress, proposing article fourteen to the Legislatures

of the several States, is herewith submitted. In March last the Secretary of State of the United States transmitted to the Governor of this Commonwealth an official copy of a res-olution of Congress proposing to the Legisla-tures of the several States a fifteenth article to the constitution of the United States, a ward! copy of which is herewith submitted. I also submit herewith copies of the two opinions of the Attorney General of the United States as to the powers and duties of the General Assembly of Virginia at its present session.

Our late election was authorized by an act

Congress approved April 10, 1869, the sixth section of which is in these words "That before the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas shall be admitted to sentation in Congress their several Legislatures which may be hereafter lawfully organized shall ratify the fifteenth article, which has been proposed by Congress to the several States as an amendment to the constitution

of the United States." While by this law the ratification by the General Assembly of the proposed fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States is made a condition precedent to the admission of the State to representation in the federal Congress, I cannot doubt that you would cheerfully ratify that amendment even were no such condition imposed.

The people of this Commonwealth at the

late election, by an overwhelming majority, accepted and adopted the principle sought to incorporated into the federal constitution by this amendment-viz., the civil and politi cal equality of all men before the law. well known honor and integrity of the people of Virginia forbid even the supposition that they would fail to faithfully adhere to and maintain, while necessary and possible, any principle to which they had yielded their adpeople by this action have not only placed the political rights of all our citizens upon a arm and enduring basis; they have accomplished much more. They have increased prospectively the power and influence of our State in the national councils by broadening the basis of representation. Under the four eenth article of the constitution of the United States when in any State the right of suffrage s abridged, except for crime, the basis of repesentation must be reduced in correspondng proportion. Aithough we have wisely settled this question, so far as our State is concerned, and banished forever from the theatre of State politics this prolific source of irritation and discord, there is reasonable ground for apprehension that if the fifteenth of the federal constitution our State may b flooded with and the control thereof pass into the hands of a class of emigrants from the great States lying upon or near our borders. who will seek the enjoyment of those civil and political rights accorded to them here but denied to them there. Self-protection, therefore, demands that we do our part towards securing the ratification of that amendment. srs. Simms & Monk, of Georgia, at \$180 per Our interests require it; our faith is pledged When you shall have ratified the fourto it. teenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States Virginia will have complied fully and voluntarily, in letter and in spirit, with all the condit and requirements of the laws of Congress. known as the Reconstruction acts, and will be entitled and undoubtedly will be admitted

to immediate representation in both branches of the national legislature on its assembling in December next. The law of Congress itself provides that when these conditions shall have been complied with the "State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall admitted on their taking the oath precribed by law.' Representatives have been elected, and it only remains for you to elect Senators to complete the representation to which I have never doubted your State is entitled. your electing Senators at the present sess In my opinion it is clearly one of the "re-

competency to elect, nor the propriety of quisites to reconstruction." Complete re toration is accomplished by admission to representation in Congress, and there can be no question that admission to representation may to some extent depend upon the Representatives elected. While the election of Senators would fully complete every preparation necessary for the prompt admi the State to representation in both houses of Congress, election of suitable men exalted positions would unmistakably demonstrate the sincerity of our past action and at ford a sure guarantee of our intentions and purposes for the future.

In view of the fact that the new constitution inaugurates many radical changes in our State Government and necessitates prompt and thorough legislation upon almost every subject within the scope of y I respectfully recommend to both Houses of Nancy Stearns was a laughing, romping the General Assembly the appointment Standing Committees at the present session, especially for the consideration of finance, ducation, internal improvements and the Judiciary. The financial condition of the State demands the serious and thoughtful attention of an able committee. Our educawith his beautiful house-maid. When he re-covered his wonted coolness and presence of laws must be remodelled and placed in harmony with the constitution; and our internal improvements demand the gravest consider upon these and other important subjects an pointed now, with authority to sit all during the forbearance of the brothers and sisters a few recess, will be able to mature bills and have noments, when he electrified them by making them ready for introduction at the opening of

your next session. In conclusion, permit me to congratulate you upon the progress already made towards the restoration of the State to civil government. Its good effects are already everywhere within the State. Confidence is being restored, commerce is reviving, mining and manufacturing enterprises are being or ganized, capital is seeking intrestment in our public improvements and in our rich agricul-tural and mineral lands; and, above and more gratifying than all, joy and hope are taking the place of gloom and despondency. Peace and prosperity are once more dawning upon our desolated land. Conscious of the ectitude of our own acts, motives and intentions, and relying upon the continued favor of the Almighty Disposer of human events, let us all manfully grapple with the living present, and confidently hope for a glorious uture for the Commonwealth

AT Dover, Ohio, a few days ago, the wife of den draught blew her thin night dress into across the American continent.

LOUISVILLE.

The Southern Commercial Convention.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR STEVENSON The scene presented by such an assembly as that before which I now stand is grand; I might say, touchingly impressive.

So many honored, noble commonwealths in enlightened and fraternal consultation upon the soil of Kentucky.

Such a mighty host of representative men, distinguished alike for their virtue, wisdom day from different States and divers portions of the American Confederacy, to deliberate upon and to discuss great problems of policy March 2, 1867, among other things, declares that "when said State, by a vote of its Legislature, elected under said constitution, shall

Drawn here by no motive for political supremacy, struggling for no ignoble selfish end; seeking no aggrandizement, upon land or upon the sea, of one section at the injury of another, we meet to devise new schemes to inaugurate more active measures; to enist augmented capital, and inspire new energy in each and every section of our wide domain for the grander development of our industrial resources.

You came from your distant homes to our own "dark and bloody ground" to meet us; to interchange opinions, and to take counsel one of another as to the mode and means of enlarging our national prosperity.

There is joy in your coming It stirs our blood; it warms our hearts-the very spectacle electrifies us! We feel that the genius of patriotism is hovering over us-that the sainted spirits of our Revolutionary fathers are whispering in our ears, God speed! On-

We receive you, brethren of the Commercial Convention, with gladness. In the name and on behalf of the entire people of Kentucky-from Big Sandy to the Mississippiom the Ohio to Cumberland Gap, I cordially and affectionately greet you. All hail your advent among us. We give you thanks that we are permitted to know you-to see you face to face!

We receive you as representatives of a common brotherhood; we rejoice in the occasion which makes you recipients of our hospitality and our cheer.

Welcome to Kentucky.

Welcome to this enterprising, growing and beautiful metropolis of our own loved Com monwealth.

Welcome, thrice welcome to our homes and to our hearts! You meet, gentlemen, at a period when the

intellectual and physical energy of the world is intensly active, superlatively active in its/results. Past ages have been permitted to behold nothing like it. Both in the Old World and in the New the

chievements of genius and the triumphs of human will and heroic endurance startle and herence. Virginia always fulfils in the most astound us alike with their matchless success. ample good faith all her pledges. But our Human foresight falters at the grandeur of the schemes in material progress which have crowned our past and fleeting decade.

Man's faith falls at what will be accomplished during that which is to follow, if the beneficence of a merciful and All-wise God permits his people to behold its close!

The Atlantic ocean to instantaneous conmunications between Europe and America. More than one submarine cable already unites America with England and France. The prices current of Liverpool and Havre are momentarily exchanged for those of New York and New Orleans, and official dispatchamendment should fail of adoption as a part | es are passing hourly between the diplomats of London, Paris, and Washington

The sneering and dogmatic skeptic who so persistently predicted the failure of the Atlantic submarine cable must soon prepare himself to behold others upon new and grander principles which shall connect America by electric wires with the civilized world. The lofty Alps, the mighty and impassable

barriers for so many centuries to short transits and direct commercial communication, yield alike to the power and will of man Mount Cenis has been pierced and is being Knowing this to be so, and moreover knowing tunneled, and the shrill whistle of the loco- that the signing of that bill would be the signmotive will soon reverberate amid its cliffs of perpetual snow.

Ere to-morrow's sun shall reach its meridian the nations of the earth may learn that the ance. [Great applause.] greatest and grandest enterprise of human efforts is a magnificent success.

At that hour upon the distant shores of the Mediterranean, the crowned heads of Europe, who then and there assemble to witness and commemorate the completion of a ship canal over the isthmus of Suez.

What a scene! What a work. What a triumph. What human calculation shall measure the influence of the successful inauguration of such an achievement upon the commerce of the world? Bombay, Madras and Calcutta brought at once into quick commercial transit with Liverpool and London. Ships, laden with the magic wealth of the Indies and the exhaustless manufactures of the western world, passing from sea to sea over an arid desert of sand, ninety miles in extent, by means of a canal of the average depth of twenty-four feet, and varying at top and bottom from one hundred and fifty to three hun dred feet in width.

For such an achievement civilization will be indebted to Ferdinand De Lesseps, whose over the terrors of the monsoon, the floods of the Red Sea, the inundations of the Nile and even nature itself.

Immeasurable as must be the success of this mighty work upon the trade and commerce of the world, other and greater results may follow. It may hasten and sanctify another and holier union. The followers of Mahomet and those of Jesus Christ must now be brought in closer contact. Ties of human interest will bind them together. Commerce and missions have always been twin agents in the diffusion of civilization, and in the social and commercial advancement of our race they have often proved the pioneer of each other. It was the merchants of Amala who by their traffic first opened the path for Christians to Jerusalem. Who will dare say this new link in the commercial pathway between the East and West may not come an instrumentality under Divine power of supplanting the Koran with their own Bible. Our own country presents cheering signs of industrial and commercial progress.

ment and speedy completion.

the South and West. Norfolk, with a har- high living. bor unequaled, must and will be ere long the terminus of such a transit. To-day a convention is sitting in Utrecht to determine the pulously nice in dress. He looks like and American port at which the Flushing line of immaculate distinguished man, produced by steamers from Holland shall determine.

aid in stimulating the industrial interests of modest. the South. We invoke aid from the East to | When introduced by Governor Stevenson

of the American Union, and welcome them | mantled the face of a girl. as brethren. And I am quite sure that each lend his ready aid to the Southern States, quired in building up their industrial interests. [Long continued applause.]

Brethren, we have one country, one Constitution, one destiny.

'The stars of our political system, like those of the blue firmament above us, differ from one another only in glory. [Great Ap-

This is America's birth day. It is the aniversary of the discovery. Can we better intellectual and physical development, and pledging each section to the other that the American States shall always be the custodians of civil and religious liberty?" [Loud PRESIDENT FILLMORE'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Upon accepting the Presidency of the Conrention, Mr. Fillmore said :

Gentlemen of the Commercial Convention I appear before you without any prepared speech, and had I prepared an address would suppress it after hearing the eloquent address which you have heard from your Governor. He has said all that can be said; and nothing more need be added. Amid all the undeserved honors which my country has bestowed upon me none has gratified me more than the tender you have just made me of the presidency of this Convention.

The war that lately hung over us is ended and its logical events have settled the status of the nation. The war is over, and contrary to the expectation of the two antagonistic parties, its bitterness and proscription has disappeared, and I trust that it will never again disturb the peace of the nation. [Applause.]

In regard to that question allow me to say ne word in reference to myself and our Constitution; for I have a veneration-not a love but a veneration-for the Constitution of the organic law ever framed for the government men. Not that there may not be defects found in it; but it should be obeyed, and if of compliment that is distinctly Southern. there be defects, and amendments are neces- The Governor apparently believes that a polprovisions. You all know-and I beg pardon for alluding to it to-day-that while I occupied the Presidential chair the fugitive slave law was being agitated both throughout Congress and the country. My prejudices, I freely confess, were against slavery. The bill was presented for my signature, and I examined it carefully and candidly. I saw in it no violation of the Constitution, while on the other hand it carried out a provision of that Con- so, but it is; and will be while men are foolstitution which I had sworn to support. ing of my political death warrant, yet l would have lost my right arm in its perform-

But, as I before said, I congratulate you that this disturbing element has disappeared Neither the North nor the South anticipated this. God in his wisdom has cut the Gordian in all the glittering pageantry of royalty, knot, and we are now and I trust, ever will will constitute a part of the mighty throng be one people. In looking over this great assembly I am reminded of a convention formed by our fathers a few years after their struggle for independence, for the purpose of making a constitution. It presented no legislative power; it was merely provisional. It was a prepared constitution, to be submitted to the people. George Wasnington presided over that convention, and the result you all know. They prepared a constitution which was adopted by all the States and which has been accepted by us ever since. To-day I ask you to stand by that constitution; let the laws have their course. Do not believe that any expedient will justify you in its overthrow; No. 21 & 23, SECOND ST. Opposite Court let political strife seethe and boil, but stand by the Constitution at all hazards.

But I have already said more than I intend ed to say. In conclusion I have only to say that I trust my duties as the presiding officer of this convention will be exceedingly light. genius, skill and endurance triumphs alike This body cannot be governed like legislative bodies with regulations and a fixed organization by one man; but courtesy and forbearance must come from all. I know that the courtesy of these gentlemen will not permit anything like disorder. In addition to this allow me to ask one more favor. I have long since ceased to belong to any political party. I trust, therefore, that the deliberations of this convention will be outside of and above all political questions, I trust there are gentlemen before me belonging to all parties; and perhaps gentlemen belonging to no party. We are here for another object. In a spirit of utility let us work, and I can only say I shall endeavor to discharge my duties impartially and to the best of my ability.

> Ex-President Fillmore, Chas. Auderson and Governor Stev-uson. J. W. Miller writes to the Cincinnati Com

mercial from Louisville as follows

Millard Fillmore is as faultless an old gentleman as there is in the world. His garments of black broadcloth, immaculate linen A prediction of that prophetic intellect of one and standing collar, satin stock and near of the great triumvirate of American states- glossy boots are spotlessly perfect, and fit men (all of whom have now passed away.) without a single wrinkle too much. He is made before an assembly like this upon the tall, well proportioned, and inclines to an 13th of November, 1845, has been fully and embonpoint that is just right to a pennygloriously fulfilled. The eternal snow of the weight. His foot is small and well turned, Sierras has been passed, and the Pacific and instep arched, and is encased in a number Dr. Richeson was just up after a severe ill- Atlantic queans, which alike wash our shores, six boot. Mr. Fillmore is a blonde, who, on ness, when, getting too near the grate, a sud have been united by a continuous railway the verge of seventy, retains his original clearness of complexion. Extreme nicety in ability, the reply was, "A life-time, sir!" So if any one were to ask Helmbold, the celebrated New York druggist, how long be had been in building up and perfecting that ad-It is your mission to see that such a work out to a standard neither long nor short. Only

is not postponed, and that active measures at the crown is there a partial thinning out. are at once taken for its prompt commence- His ample double chin, and his large oval pinky florid cheeks are firm and fair in tex-We must have direct trade with Europe to ture, and have none of the purplish tints of

Mr. Fillmore is evidently a generous Ever, but scrupulously temperate in diet and sezáa Republic, whose aim as a public officer is Let none suppose that the measures pro- to be always absolutely constitutional and posed to be inaugurated and acted upon by correct, and as a gentleman, to be blandly this convention are those pertaining exclu- courteous and solidly respectable. His front sively to the South and West. It is not 30, face is open and dignified, and his profile The whole country is directly interested in with its convex aquiline nose and smooth the commercial, mining, manufacturing and shaved ample double chin is decidedly patriindustrial interests of all parts. We desire cian. For a man who has seen so much of to enlist capital from the North and East to political life, Mr. Fillmore is remarkably

invite emigration to the South, by which the yesterday, he blushed deeply, and once or growth of its stables may be largely increased. twice diffidently stammered over uttering the We require the counsel of all patriotic men wrong word. On subsequently taking his com every section to discuss and consider seat on the small dais surrounded by growing with us the great problems of a sound cur- shrubbery, on the stage, the rear legs of his ency, to prevent such a centralization of chair slipped off the back of the platform, apital in cities as to allow values to be ar- and the ex-President was saved from a most tificially raised or depressed at the whim unseeming fall only by the upright cedars. and caprice of combined and reckless specu- He was assisted to rise by the gentleman nearest on the platform, and as the Conven-The heart of Kentucky is big enough to tion laughed rather broadly over the incident, embrace representatives from every section his face turned as deep a crimson as ever

With excessive, though real modesty, he and every representative before me would requested the reporters not to reproduce his speech; and his ambition to be always unaswhose people have proved their nobility in suming appears in his manner of addressing affliction and adversity, if that aid were re- the Convention and in his rulings. At the afternoon session he was provided with a table and a curious evergreen grotto in the rear unoccupied. He called the Convention to order ("the Convention will please be in order" were his words) by rapping on the table with his ivoryhandled penknife, regardless of the huge, square mallet the stage carpenter produced when sent to for a gavel. Mr. Fillmore used his penknife until a gavel of regalar size was produced, being too modest, as elebrate it than by uniting our efforts for well as too experienced, to pound at the assemblage with a carpenter's manl. That Mr. Fillmore's presence at this Convention has a political significance looking to the crystalization of some new party movemnent with which the South will affiliate, is the opinion of many who do not choose to believe he came here with exclusively commercial intentions. He is in splendid preservation, and may noturally desire to be remembered as a President elected by the people. Mr. Fillmore's voice is very good, and his enunciation seduously distinct.

Governor Charles Anderson has changed ittle in the last ten years. His appearance almost unique; his long, light hair, pale ue eyes, high arched nose, thin lips and oodless cheeks, giving him an aspect half Saxon, half Oriental, and not hinting at the fervid eloquence which has been so often and o easily aroused in him. His poetical impulses were always strong. A trope flew out of his mouth, yesterday, on putting the nomination of Mr. Fillmore for President to vote. After getting the volume of ayes, he said, the air will not lend space for the discord of a single negative-Mr. Fillmore is unanilously elected.

Governor Stevenson's speech of welcome was very fervent and almost epigrammatic. He is of medium height, and thick set. His face is strong and sensual, showing the heave wear and tear of political campaigning in United States. I believe it to be the wisest Kentucky. In introducing Mr. Fillmore, and in the other incidental formalities of his poitician in office cannot be too warm in laaguage or too impressive in delivery. From the opening sentence of his address he struck a high, impressive key.

> PRETTY WOMEN. - A comparatively few La dies monopolize the Beauty as well as the attention of Society. This ought not to be ish, and single out pretty faces for compan

This can all be changed by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm, which gives the Bloom of never hesitated to perform that duty, and I Youth and a Refined sparkling Beauty to the Complexion, pleasing, powerful and natural. No Lady need complain of a red, tanned, freckled or rustic Complexion who will invest 75 cents in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its effects are truly wonderful.

To preserve and dress the Hair use Lyon's Kathairon.

COLLAR-BONE BROKEN .-- A little girl, daughter of Judge S. S. Goodloe, fell out of a low trundle-bed a few nights ago and broke her collar-bone. The bed was a very lew one, and she must have follen on the point of her shoulder to have received the injury that she did .- Lex Gaz.

Stoves and Tinware.

N. COOPER,

COOKING STOVES. TIN, WOODEN & STONEWARES,

I have determined to sell out my large stock of

TRUIT JARS, TOE CHESTS

Water Coolers, Cream Freezrs, &c. At Prices barely to COVER COST.

Now is the time to bay CHEAPER than ever was sold in this market. NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE

HUGH POWER.

(Successor to Power & Spalding.)

SECOND ST., SOUTH SIDE, MAYSVILLE.

Would respectfully call the attention of the public to the variety and styles of stoves which he new offers for sale, in this market, of the most modern improvement, for wood or coal, combining all the qualities, making them first class stoves, in beauty of design, economy of fuel, and quickness of opera-

HIS FINE PARLOR AND JAME GRATES

Have been selected with great care, and for variety, neatness of design and fineness of Snish, cannot be arpassed. I also have a fine assortment of fancy Japanued yare, toilet setts, brass kettles, cream freezers, as., I will manufacture and keep constantly on hand

TIN WARE.

And am prepared to offer to the trade such fad benis as cannot fail to be satisfactory. Partic attention paid to Roofing.

Spouting, and All work done by me wantetion. The highest price p

THE HOUSEWIFE'S COLUMN.

[From the Country Gentleman.] CULINARY RECIPES. A DELICIOUS APPLE PIE. Grate tart and fine flavored apples suffi-cient for the number of pies desir d, and mix

with the pa'p rich cream or mi k. melted but ter an egg for a pie very sweet with sugar. and it p saib . a little quince marmalade F vor with nutmeg and rose, or vanilla, if you like. Bake on one crust. CORN STARCH PIE.

One tablespoonful of corn starch dissolved, and mixed with one cup of boiling water; a

tablespoonfuls of arrow root or corn starch, rubbed smooth in a little cold milk Beat to permit workings to destroy the weeds, with this three eggs and one cup of white sugar Pour a quart of milk boiling hot on a teacup of butter. Stir until cool, then add the other ingredients, and put upon your countries of the cool of th the other ingredients, and put upon your there is no reason why the wheat plant should crust to bake. Flavor to taste; we think not suffer from these disputing the soil with

Perhaps no form of food in common use is more indigestible than the ordinary method of preparing pie-crust. If we will want it, great care should be taken to make as nicely

neither should ever be in the least degree melted. A cool room, (if hot weather,) cool moulding-board, cool hands and cold water are indispensable. A bowl of ice-water to Le Grand Lockwood's Residence-The dip the hands into, as well as to mix with, is a great help. A marble board is best, and a cellar or cool milk-room to prepare paste, if hot weather.
When the water is added, mix first with a

plate; knead none at all, but touch lightly, and roll but one way, never back and forth. Experience will teach about the size necessary for one crust, and thus one will not be necessited to work over again many bits, which would form a tough, disagreeable crust. Pieces, however, that are left, should always be used, either for an under crust or haked, without rehandling for lunch of the establishment from which wat take a or baked, without rehandling, for lunch

If you desire it more flaky, without the trouble of puff paste, spread soft butter or the oven.

VANITY. A delicious little nonsense may be made of pie-crust, wet with the white of an egg, rolled very thin, cut into fancy shapes and fried in lard. Immediately upon taking from the kettle, sift or roll in fine white sugar, while very bot.

TOMATOES WITH SUGAR AND CREAM. Having peeled ripe tomatoes, slice them thin, across the grain. To one soup-dish of tomatoes drain off ail the juice, put on one tablespounful of sugar, and tour do. of cream.

In reply to a query in your paper, I give my method of making "dry hop yeast." I also send our recipes for lemon and cracker pies, which we consider the best of their kind. DRY HOP YEAST.

Pour a quart of boiling water to ten or twelve good hops and place them where they will boil a moment; strain, and pour over four medium sized potatoes grated; mix thoroughly, and add a tablespoonful of salt; then set it on the stove until well scalded; when a little warmer than new milk, add a cup of yeast and set in a warm place to rise; after it is nicely risen (if the batter is thick it will rise, if thin it will foam, which is nearly of working it into small cakes with the hands: place them where they will dry without either scalding or drying so slow as to sour, as in either case they are worthless I place them on a large tea-tray and suspend them high enough to be out of the way and a foot or so from the pipe of the kitchen stove. will dry in about two days, and should be turned over; if they cramble some no matter; when thoroughly dry, put them in a tight paper bag and they are ready for use

CRACKER P.E. Two crackers broken fine—one cup of sugar—one cup of boiling water—one teaspoon tartarie acid-two crusts. LEMON PIE.

One lemon chopped-one cup of sugar-one and a half crackers made fine-three tablespoon hot water -two crusts.

RECEIPE FOR PRESERVING CITRON. Citron is grown only for preserving, and has none of the qualities of the citron melon. To preserve it, cut it in slices an inch broad, pare it, take out the seeds, weigh it, put in a proper kettle with cold water enough to cover it, placing at the bottom of the kettle a layer of green grape leaves, and then a layer of citron, another layer of leaves, &c., and as citron, another layer of leaves, &c., and as the leaves shrivel up add more, and let boil until perfectly tender. While this is going on, take half a pound of raw ginger and the of four lemons, and with a quart of leaves, and with a quart of leaves shrively and leaves are in keeping with the rest. Through the whole suit, as elsewhere, run inlaid woods and frescoes, and with a quart of leaves are in keeping with the rest. from half to three-quarters of an hour; strain it and pour over the sugar while warm, then put on a slow fire to dissolve. This done, take the citron from the other kettle, drain it take the citron from the other kettle, drain it as dry as possible through a colander, and add to the sirup, using also the inside of the carpets, and the bureaus, bedsteads, and the bureaus, bedsteads, and four lemons in slices, and let the whole simmer until the citron becomes transparent. The grape leaves, which are to give color to the citron, are of course thrown away after have citron, are of course thrown away after hav-ing performed their office. When the preserve is done, put in tumblers, and after re-maining uncovered for two days to allow of evaporation, cover with white paper dipped in the white of an egg. This is intended for six pounds of citron and six of sugar.

This is the best receipe for preserving citron, regarded by many as the queen of all preserves, that I have ever tried, and it is now offered in print for the benefit of all housekeepers who may choose to avail themselves of it

BEAVES IN HORSES. Seeing spearmint and other articles recom mended for horses prompts me to mention my experience with another valuable herb in the cure of this distressing and troublesome complaint. Feed no hay to the horse for 36 or 48 hours, and give only a pailful of water at a time. Then throw an armful of well-cured swartweed before h m, and let him eat all be will. In all cases where the cells of the lungs are not broken down, great relief if not a perfect cure will follow. I have seen a horse, with the heaves as bad as I ever saw, cured by one dose. Smartweed is valuable for many purposes, and should be laid away for use when needed.—Dr. Ransom.

(From the Southern Cultivator,)

Work for the Month.

October is usually a beautiful month for cotton picking, and the work should be pushpriced, as at present, quality is a very important matter—nice handling in picking, ginning and packing will pay handsomely. The corn crop, in most parts of the South, will be short—let it be noused, as soon as dry, that none may rot in the fields. To make up ber, but they may still succeed well if sown at once. Break the ground well and cover with turning shovel; a little guano would make a very great difference in the yield. We pray, also that ample breadth of land be given to the wheat crop; or, rather, we should have said, let an ample quantity of manure be given to it; for a few acres, well manured and well prepared, can be relied on with more certainty than a large number poorly prepared and manured. Plow deep, but have a care especially that the upper layer of the soil be thor ughly pulverized. As all know, the wheat plant sends out numerous small force their way through hard, cloddy masses,

whereas, the object of nature, in this arrangement of roots, is to make every part of the soil tributary to the growth of the plant. The manure ought, therefore, for a like reason, manure ought, therefore, for a like reason, to be thoroughly incorporated with the soil, particularly the upper layers, for it is in these that the roots especially ramify. In this vicinity the largest yields have followed the application of cotton seed with guano and dissolved bones. The wheat plant delights in nitrogenous manures, and growing in the rainy seasons of the year, is less apt than other crops to suffer from the free application of such manures. Experiments have quite clearly shown that, with a given quantity of manure, it is best to make two applications of it, one in the fall—another in the spring in form of a top dressing. Another point which may now be regarded as well established by experiment, is, that drilled wheat, highly manured, and of rank growth, will not and mixed with one cup of boiling water, and better exposure to light and air, is not so soft and succulent as that of the latter. Exsoft and succulent as that of the latter. (For those who have no cream.) Two width of the drill should be. One thing we nutmeg the best.

PIE CRUST.

No matter how delicious and nice one's materials, if the result is heavy, tough, greasy crust, material is really worse than wasted.

No matter how delicious and nice one's materials, if the result is heavy, tough, greasy crust, material is really worse than dertake experiments to decide the heat time. for sowing in different latitudes. Get best seed, with a coarse sieve get out all the cockle, cheat and defective grains, put the balance in a pretty strong solution of blue-stone, and skim off every thing that floats, and after soaking, sow in faith, that the giver and delicately as possible.

A few things should be carefully observed in its preparation. The lard or butter used for shortening should be freely used with lard; quality. Salt should be freely used with lard; and siter soaking, sow in faith, that the giver of all things may bestow upon us a bountiful harvest. AN AMERICAN PALACE.

Most Magnificentia the Country.

The chief partner of the firm of Lockwood & Co., which failed from gold speculation; the When the water is added, mix first with a other day, is now building a country seat in the suburbs of Norwalk, Connecticut, which here together; touch none with the hands until ready to roll; then cut with a knife a piece just large enough for the size of the plate; knead none at all, but touch lightly, acre, making a total of \$160,000. The tract

The New York Sun has a detailed account of the establishment, from which we take a few points as samples. The two stables are two crusts, and a piece of shortening as large as an egg (a goose egg) will be sufficient.

If you desire it more flats without at hicles occupy one side. A shining map e door opens upon the houses, while the hay lard upon the upper crust before sending to loft has polished rafters. The second stable contains fat cattle and wagon horses.

The mansion has been five years in building, and is not yet complete. We quote a few details:

The walls and ceilings are of a light drab and lavender, mingled with gold and delicate rose and the same may be said of the spa-cious billiard room, which contains two tables and is richly carpeted and upholstered. doors, shutters and wainscoating all polished, inlaid woods, and the same feature is observable in every apartment of the house. The great range of drawing rooms is not yet fur-

The Moorish room gladdens visiting eyes. Its carpet is of sky blue, bordered with drab, white and rose; the furniture, walls, and ceilings are traced with Moorish fancies, and a colossal desk of many woods is a miracle of

workmanship.

The owner's chamber is in keeping with the rooms illuded to. The bedstead is of rosewood, and a work of art. Like the other furniture it is all French. Fancy exhausts itself in inlaid variegations. It is canopied at the upper end with satin of the richest green, pending from a framework of gold and

dressing room. Again, inlaid woods and frescoed walls; again rich, easy chairs, and again a carpet in which the foot sinks at its tread. The washing apparatus is of a dark red marble, lightly variegated with white and yellow. The basins are of whitest china, vellow. traced with delicate flowers, and the faucets are gilded with burnished gold. Large mirrors are in the many wooded doors of the wo closets, one of which opens on a bath-

Further up is an oratory. The walls are freecoed in imitation of fluted white satin, the windows are richly hung with Persian fabrics, the ceiling is of blended rose, drab and gold, and the little dome is sky blue, studded with stars. The prie dieu, or little praying desk, is a beauty in its way, but has an uncushioned though carpeted stool attached. In front of it is a cross. The owner is an orthodox Protestant, but a complete chamber suite must have an oratory as wel as a dressing room, and an oratory must have a cross.

The dressing-room of the mansion's mistress is as large as an ordinary parlor. It is carpeted with blue, white and rose, with free coes and furniture to match.

The great guest's room is spacious, and carpeted with sober red. It is rich, but more subdued in its tone than the others.

but nowhere can be found gaudiness. All is costly, all is rich, but the tints are delicate

The servants' rooms are more modest than topped with white marble, as are likewise the bureaus. The latter are furnished with plate glasses. The servants are thus tempted to wash up stairs, instead of taking a dry polish in the kitchen. There are six of them, and also a fat waiter of middle age.

Are We Becoming Indians?

The scientific men of Europe are collecting arguments to prove that Americans are rapidly assuming the physical characteristics of Indians. M. Henri Berthoud, in an article printed in Paris, recently, says that the French glovers all make gloves for the American market with much longer fingers than those intended for European consumption, and quotes as follows from a letter said to have been written by a scientific man of P iladelphia to M. Pruner Bey: "The Anglo American presents rom the second genera-tion characteristics of the types which is notunlike that of the Lenni Lenapes, the Iroquois, and the Cherokee Indians. The skin becomes dry as leather; it looses the warmth of color and ruddiness of cheeks, and in their stead the color of mud tinctures it in men, and an insipid paleness in woman.— The heads decrease in size, and becomes

dark; the eye's expression piercing and wild.

The long bones lengthen chiefly in the upport matter—nice handling in picking, and packing will pay handsomely.

The long bones lengthen chiefly in the upport matter—nice handling in picking, from "Another American author:" "The language of Americans tends more and more in its standard phrases to become like the red man's-Indians. There is, too, a growfor deficiency of corn crop, we would urge ing tendency to exclude light from houses, upon our readers to sow largely of small grain. Oats would do better sown in Septemages. Let us add further, the proverbial phlegmatic character of the English gradually

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STRANGERS, STRANGERS EVERYBODY, EVERYBODY

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J. W. CRUM.

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Aving obtained of the United States letters pat ent for a Safety Jacket, which is warranted to resist the most intense heat that may be applied to it in the position and purpose for which it is intended. It is a sure protection from accidents by fire originating from defective fines, or where iron pipes are used as conductors for smoke or heat. It is applicable to all piping that may become overheated, and is warranted to give satisfaction where wood or other combustible material may be placed in close proximity thereto. I am now ready to apply my invention to stores, dwellings, factories, ships, steamboats, railroad cars; &c., wherever pipes, as conductors, are made dangerous by being overheated, and security desired. I will sell, on application, rights to manufacture or to use the above invention; also, territorial rights, to such as may wish to engage in selling privileges, either by State or county. Orders solicited and security warranted. Apply, giving the size of pipe used in the Flue, to Premium Awarded.

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